PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 205 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY, August.				
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
8th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....	—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing with the departure from Bombay on the 29th August the MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN will be resumed.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokohama Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	21st Aug.	22nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4827	27th Aug.	9th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6196	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Mayori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. 10

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	*8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 1 th

*Direct

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd.class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	499	639
London via Marseilles	530	1,035	489	798
Liverpool	600	900	480	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Ageney.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TORNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Eyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2184 Sunday, 29th August. *Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 3rd Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,035 tons sailing on Friday the 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Charbar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 4th September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th August 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept.

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	426	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	470	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM. & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500 000
Called-up Capital £600 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairsprings and ring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.

We have just received our first consignment of our New Season's stock of Gentlemen's High Class Suitings in Flannels, Tweeds, Saxines Dorian & Fresco Cloths, all especially woven for Tropical Wear & of the Newest colourings and designs.

SMART FLANNEL SUIST FOR MONSOON WEAR.

from Rs. 50 Complete.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone No. 2728.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

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Special Policies and Low Conditions for—

FIRE
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LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

THE MOTOR UNION

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 685

LOST—VALUABLE DIAMOND at the Skating Rink, Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 900

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.
Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board of Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.
Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.
The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.
All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 806

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Education.
The appointment is a new and temporary one, but may be made permanent later. On this point no assurance can however be given at present. The pay will be Rs. 550 with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him before 1st proximo.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 454, Madras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED.

WANTED—A HINDU CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typewriting experience essential, Apply MEHTA Auctioneer, 53, Medows Street. 1605

WANTED an EXPERIENCED BOXING MASTER for teaching boxing. Apply sharp with monthly salary to Box No. 514 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT for a limited concern. Only Hindoos need apply, stating salary required, to Box No. 1779 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1621

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a SALESMAN for mill and gin stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Apply with testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1611

WANTED a competent MOTOR MECHANIC FOREMAN to take charge of a garage. He must handle any make of car. State experience and salary required. Apply "J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED four HORSES for the Prison Van, Karachi.
Must be under 16 years old. Horses of the R. F. A. wheeler stamp required.
Apply, stating price and full particulars, to THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Karachi. 901

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.—Nursing Department.—Wanted immediately a Staff Nurse, fully qualified with three years' training. Must hold Midwifery Diploma. Salary commencing with Rs. 60 and rising to Rs. 80 per mensem. Also Probationer. Apply personally with Diplomas and copies of testimonials to MISS H. DEAKIN, Matron and Lady Superintendent. 1616

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

WANTED—A CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army, Gwalior, Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m. according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, before the 15th September 1915 to:—
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
1596 Gwalior, C.I.

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.
E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
803

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large and commodious storied BUILDING with outhouses and a large compound, situated at the foot of Pali Hill, on Pali-Danda Road, Bandra.
Apply to; Rev C. A. D'ABREO, R. C. Chapel, Koli Kalyan, via Santz Cruz Rly. Station. 1620

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lines No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR. 1546.

BENMORE HAPPTY VALLEY MUSSOORIE, near Club. Rooms available. Apply to
1588 MANAGERESS.

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament and four codicils thereto of KUMAR SHRI KHACHAR RAM Ala KHACHAR, a prince and a property holder living on the income of his property late of Rajkot Hindu Inhabitant deceased.
1. KUMAR SHRI HARBHAMJI, of Morvi formerly of Morvi but now residing at Rajkot.
2. GULABRAI VAJESHANKAR CHHAYA, a Vakil of Rajkot residing at Rajkot and
3. WALA JASA RANING, a landed proprietor of Baldhoi (Kathiawar) all Hindus the executors named in the last will and testament of the above-named deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 21st day of August, 1915.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
1614 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1915 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
I.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1915.
II.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board,
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Saturday the 28th August to Saturday the 11th September 1915, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 14th August, 1915. 1615

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 30th August, 1915, at 6-30 p.m.
G. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
17th August, 1915. 1535

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of THE WOMEN'S BRANCH of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund will be closed on TUESDAY, 31st and will open in the new premises—College of Science Mayo Road on WEDNESDAY, September 1st. 1612

NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TERMINABLE LOAN.

NOTICE AS TO THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE PUBLIC MAY SUBSCRIBE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

THE GOVERNMENT are raising this year's loan in a new form carrying 4 per cent. interest. It will be repaid in full not later than November 1923, but Government can repay if it they wish any time after October 1920.
2. Rs. 4½ crores have already been raised in the usual way by the receipt of applications at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and other large centres, and, so far, the loan is now closed. But in addition a special opportunity is being given to persons who wish to take up the loan in small amounts, whether they are savings bank depositors or not, of subscribing through the nearest post office which transacts savings bank business.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE.

3. Applications through the post office can be made any time up to the 30th October.
4. Applications must be for even hundreds of rupees and for not less than Rs. 100 and not more, in the case of any one applicant, than Rs. 5,000.
Note.—An applicant may apply for the new loan up to Rs. 5,000, notwithstanding that he already holds 3½ per cent. Promissory notes previously purchased through the Post Office.
5. A person desiring to apply must fill up the form below, which can also be obtained at any post office which transacts savings bank business. He must at the same time pay the full amount for which he applies. For this purpose he can use the money in his savings bank account if he is a savings bank depositor, or he can pay in cash direct. The applicant may go to the post office himself or send a messenger. All amounts paid will be acknowledged.
6. For every Rs. 100 which the applicant pays he will receive Government Promissory notes for the same amount.

CUSTODY OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

7. The notes may either be kept by the applicant in his own custody or, if he prefers, they may be retained in the custody of the post office authorities on his behalf. He should state which method he prefers in filling up the form of application. If he wishes to keep the notes himself, the post office will advise him when they are ready for delivery, and, on his presenting himself personally, they will be made over to him. If he decides to leave them with the post office, his personal attendance will not again be required, but the post office will send him an intimation in due course that they have been received and are held on his behalf. Should he at a later date desire to keep the notes himself, they will then be made over to him.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

8. Interest at 4 per cent. a year will be paid half-yearly, i.e., 2 per cent. on the 31st May and 2 per cent. on the 30th November every year. For the broken period from the date of subscription to the 30th November next, interest will be paid in cash at the time the Promissory notes are delivered if the applicant keeps them himself, or will be credited into the savings bank account mentioned in the next paragraph if he leaves the notes in the custody of the post office authorities.
9. If the applicant decides to leave his Promissory notes in the custody of the post office authorities, the latter will draw the interest for him regularly each half year and credit the amount into a savings bank account which will be opened for this purpose in his name. The post office will also inform him from time to time whenever interest is thus received. No charge will be levied for this service, and no income tax will be deducted in making the half-yearly payments of interest.
If he keeps the Promissory notes himself, income tax will be deducted from interest in the usual way at the time the half-yearly payments are made.

SALE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

10. If at any time a savings bank depositor who holds Promissory notes in this new loan, which have been purchased through the post office by the procedure here described, desires to sell them again, or any part of them, the post office will arrange this for him without charging brokerage or other fees. Full particulars as to this can be obtained from the post office at any time.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I _____
hereby apply for Rupees _____
of the four per cent. terminable loan advertised in the Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 28th July 1915.
I deposit herewith Rs.....being the equivalent of the amount of loan applied for by me at par.

Score through unnecessary clauses.

I request that Rs.....being equivalent of the amount of loan applied for by me at par may be made available for this purpose from the balance standing to my credit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

In payment for the amount of loan applied for by me at par, I deposit herewith Rs.....and request that the balance, viz Rs.....may be made available from the amount at my credit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Score through unnecessary clause.

I request that the amount of the loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and interest credited periodically to my Post Office Savings Bank Account.

I request that the amount of the loan allotted to me may be delivered to me in Promissory Notes of the following denominations.*

Name _____
Address _____
Date _____ 1915.
*The form here given can be cut out and used if desired.]

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHRIPAD BHIKAJI BOREWANKAR, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant widower a retired clerk in the E. B. & C. I. Railway Company ... Deceased
1. TRYAMBAK GANESH DHAMANKAR (2) NARAYAN VISHNU KULKARNI (3) SAKHARAM GANESH KHAMBETE, all of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants the 1st residing at Thakurdwar Road and the 2nd and 3rd residing at Panaswady respectively outside the Fort the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 21st day of August, 1915.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
1623 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 27th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

OLD CLIENTS of (1) Messrs. Jefferson Bhaishanker and Dinshaw, (2) Jefferson Bhaishanker Dinshaw and Kanga, (3) Bhaishankar and Kanga, and (4) Bhishanker Kanga and Girdharlal are requested to take away their papers and documents relating to old suits and matters already disposed of within 4 weeks from the date hereof after which they will be destroyed.
Dated this 27th day of August 1915.
BHAISHANKAR KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
1619 Solicitors High Court.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1915, at 7 p.m.
J. H. HARDIE,
D. G. CHICHESTER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser S. N. Khambatta one Bay Waler mare.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, samples of hardware, tools, implements, bangles, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Bros. Ltd. (Lamp Merchants) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at 43 Esplanade Road, opposite Treacher & Co., and next to the Gresham Building valuable office furniture such as small and large writing and office tables, counters teakwood cupboards, bentwood sofas, and chairs, Yost typewriter, glass door book cases, copying presses electric fans, one large English iron safe with Chubb lock, one small iron safe by Excelsior samples of bangles padlocks tools imitation jewellery, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
N. B.—The entrance to the sale is from Armenian Lane by the side of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1015.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M.

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome household and office furniture, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., table ornaments, glassware, crockeryware.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the ground floor of Thoburn House, opposite Green's Hotel, Merry Weather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, spring cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers mirror, back side, boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co. (very little used), fancy teapoys, marble top tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, drawing room screens, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meat-safes, clothes basket, iron and brass bedsteads, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Mrs. J. M. Nissim and others.
The property of a gentleman:—
One 12 H. P. Coventry Humber Motor Car, 5 seated, 4 cylinders, magneto ignition, stepney wheels, side and back lights, nicely finished in working order.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDING.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the undermentioned insolvents, in their unrecovered outstandings as per lists:—

Names of Insolvents.	Outstandings. Rs.	as.	p.
(1) Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz al Ebrahim, dealer in pearls	2,42,907	4	1
(2) Teja Velji Khoja and others, traded as Damji Hirji at Jalgaon and Bombay in cotton and grocery...	5,850	5	3
(3) Momji Moolji and another traded in ghee	4,000	14	0
(4) Currim Ganv	45,585	14	9
(5) Motilal Ramchandra Bajaj	13,301	2	0

For further particulars lists of outstandings and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th August, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and the household and office furniture, bicycles, safes and other sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Household new designed furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs teak wood arm and armless chairs, sideboards, mirror door almirahs, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstand, book cases, wall brackets, etc.
1 sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co
1 sweet toned harmonium.
1 music box, Jost fan, Oliver typewriter, new iron bedsteads.
The property of a German office such as cupboards, tables, chairs, Remington and Hammond typewriters, iron safes, steel cupboard, tea sets, etc.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the effects of Hirji Keshov Shah, and others traded as Narsey Lndha, Insolvent:—
Ear studs, gold tanij, silver coins, metal watch, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
2 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber tyred handsome victoria.
Several gent's second-hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A valuable opportunity to Mill-owners, Dyers, Bleachers and Store Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (First Floor, opposite Tarachand Pursram), Aniline Dyes and Chemicals as under:—

By order of an office, wanting to clear their stock as they close colour business.

Reds:—Congo, Scarlet, Carthamine, Hydramine, Nagpur Gulabee, fast pink, Delta Purpurine, Heliocromine, Indenthren Resoline 6 G. Cotton black, Parsi black.

Chrysophenine:—Superior Qualities, in Various Brands, German and Swiss Make, Aurephenine.

Auramine DD:—"Cow" Brand and other Superior Qualities, Nemo Yellow.

Blue Black:—Superior Quality, German Make.

Metanil Yellow:—Parrot or "Tota" brand the best of all mentanil Yellows, napthal yellow.

Green:—Of Messrs. Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co., green Crystal.

Violet:—Of German Make.

Blue:—Crystal Blue.

Indigo:—Of Bedisi Co.

Alizarine:—Alizarine brown, Cyalone, Marom of Leopold Casoolla.

Orange:—Parsi Orange of Bayer & Co.

CHEMICALS.

Hydro Sulphide.
Chrome Mardent, Bichromate Potash, Ludi Gold, Glauber Salt.

Catalogues are published.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOOD FILMS NEED NO GUSH.

VICTOR CINEMA

EDWARDES THEATRE.
Kalbadevi Road.

This Week's Greatest Attractive DETECTIVE FILM of Exceptional Merit and Interest.

THE GREAT STOKE

4,000 Feet of Pictures of DARE-DEVIL EXPLOITS.

THE SPEED QUEEN.

A Keystone Comedy Featuring The World's Favourite Commediennes.

BRITISH WAR SKETCHES

A Frightfully Bright and Startling Comedy Entitled

THE CHEPARON

After the Famous Work "CHARLIE'S AUNT" And other Variety Films.

6-45 Twice Nightly 10.

SATURDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 5.
SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE AT 5.
No 10 O'clock Show on Sat., Mon. & Wed.
POPULAR PRICES:
Rs. 2, Re. 1. and As. 8, 4 and 2.
BAR OPEN From 6-30 to 11-30.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

Genaral Manager.....Steve Buckingham.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES THEATRE
6-30 P. M. 10 P. M.
THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN.
Complete Change of Programme
NEW VAUDEVILLE ACTS, CINEMA PICTURES
A NOVEL SINGING COMPETITION
Commencing August 30th, 1915.
Entries Free.
VALUABLE PRIZES.

The winners will be presented with a Gold Medal and Week's Engagement.
Competition will be divided into three sections.
1 Sentimental Singing.
2 Comic Singing.
3 Novelty Acts.
All entries must be marked "Competition" and sent to Steve Buckingham before Saturday, August 28th.

PROFESSOR RAMAM

THE INDIAN HERCULES.
FAREWELL VISITS

Before retiring with his Expert Star European, Japanese, Philippine and Indian Artistes.

CAMP	OPENING DAYS,
HUBLI	29-8-85
BELGAUM	2-9-15
KOLHAPUR	6-9-15
KARAD	10-9-15
POONA	13-9-15

E. PATERSON,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.
FRANCE!——Our Immortal Ally!
A Most Realistic Topical Drama

"THE CHILD KILLERS"

IN TWO ACTS.

A beautiful story of France founded on an actual incident of the war. Special concessions have been given to the producers to obtain correct details and local colouring. Most realistic and actual scenes of British and French troops at the Front.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY WITH A BEAUTIFUL MORAL

Ever Merry and Bright
WIFFLES in another of his screaming comedies.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

Remarkable pictures taken a 100 yards from the Huns. Trench mortars wrecking German trenches. Actual fighting in the Argonne. Tunnelling towards a German trench. These pictures were taken at great risk. EXCLUSIVE TO THE EXCELSIOR.

Sunday 3 Shows: 4-30: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Next Week Maurice E. Bandmann presents
"THE GROTESQUES" England's leading Concert Party.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

The Famous Novel of the Famous Writer on the Screen of the Famous Theatre.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone — SANDHURST ROAD — No. 1266.
Only for One Week.
Lord Lytton's Wellknown Novel.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

7,500 Feet Long.

In which you will see.—

Priest Arbaces.—Proving appearances are most deceiving

Apœcides.—Seeing entrancing Beauty forgetting His Deity, His Faith and His Vows.

Nydia.—An Innocent creature becoming a tool of the most unworthy.

Ione.—A pure simple girl as if Simplicity Incarnate.

Glaucus.—A Doting Lover.

Realistic View of the bursting of the famous Volcano Visuvius.

Time—Saturday and Sunday, Matinees, 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Daily Three Shows 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 (S. T.)
Usual Half Rates.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN BOMBAY

1. ON THE WATERWAYS OF BRUGES — *Travel.*
Beautifully Coloured by Pathe Process.
2. A SOLDIER'S MOTHER — *Drama.*
A thrilling one-Reel Drama of the Great War 1914. Arranged by M. Paul D'Ivoi who produced the "Child Killers."
3. GAZETTE No. 333 — *Topical.*
More interesting than ever, containing real French warfare.
4. COLONEL HEEZA LIARNATT — *Cartoon.*
Animated Cartoon by Bray.
A scream from one end to the other.
5 6 7 THE OLD FOGEY — *Drama.*
An American Drama of the Sawdust in three parts.
8 WIFFLES WINS A BEAUTY PRIZE — *Comic.*
Prince at his Best.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Early next month we shall have the pleasure of showing that Great PATHE serial

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

than which nothing better has yet been made. The mere fact that it has been made by

PATHE

and exclusively booked by

THE IMPERIAL

is sufficient to guarantee its excellence.

We may also add that

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

will be run as a serial in the "Bombay Chronicle," each chapter appearing during the week preceding the release of the corresponding episode.

Our Theatre is being re-decorated and re-arranged for the advent of this gigantic film.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 p.m

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Lohar Chawl. Telephone 1882. Princess St.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
A Powerful Detective Drama

THE GHOSTLY BAND

4,000 FEET. — — — — — — 3 REELS.

The Story of a Hidden Treasure, a Secret Band of Swindlers, and their tracking dore by a detective. Full of thrills. An A-1 Picture.

3 Shows Nightly. Each 1½ hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
Sat. & Sun. Extra Prize Show 5-15 to 6-45.
USUAL POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Free List suspended on Saturday & Sunday.
Artistic Booklet FREE to BOX and 1st CLASS Patron.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Saturday, 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.
Tuesday, 31st August
CLOSING OF THE RINK.
SPORT ON SKATES
including
WALTZING, TWO-STEP & FANCY SKATING
Competition.
9-30 to Midnight.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,375
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Kalachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi): Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Marathi Church Expenses and Poor. Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5.15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Praise List, Psalms 23, tune 136, Paraphrase 42, tune 75, Hymns 153, 44, 25.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev E. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 6.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator).—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Maleku:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. E. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 & 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —5-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dahul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, G[illegible] Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. [illegible]medios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Billemaz, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

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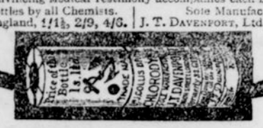

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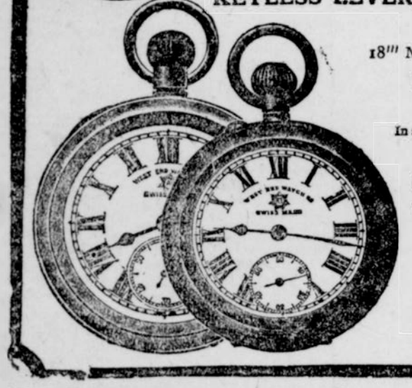

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The All-India weather report shows no change in the monsoon conditions. The disturbance in the Bay has developed and is now off the Orissa coast. It will probably commence to move inland to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in south-east Punjab and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Bombay Deccan and Bengal.

The principal amounts are:—Calingapatam 2 inches, Benares, Bareilly, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Gopalpur 1 each. Agra, Mercara and Mangalore 1½ each.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general though light in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.15in. and Ambala 0.10in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and at Lahore; night temperature is above normal at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Mainpuri. Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 1.36in., Jhansi 0.11in. and Cawnpore 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana and at Ajmer.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Hoshangabad. Saugor records 0.49in. of rain and Chanda 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.31in., Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.16in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.34in., Nizamabad 1.34in. and Hyderabad 1.05in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan, but decreased in the Punjab the south-east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan and ceased in east Rajputana. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, fairly general in Hyderabad, the United Provinces and the east Punjab and probably on the north Madras coast and local in Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the Central Provinces. The depression from the Bay of Bengal is still outside of the reporting area.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, fairly general rain in the United Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, local rain in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and some showers in Mysore and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 27th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95	83.4	70	..	0	—0.01
Do (26th)						
Jask	93.1	85.0	91	..	0	—0.06
Do. (26th)						
Muskat	91 6	85.2	78	..	0	—0.17
Do. (26th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.0	86.6	70	..	0.65	—3.69
Rawalpindi	90.2	75.2	77	..	12.25	—5.86
Lahore	102.1	84.8	66	..	2.54	—9.64
Hissar	102 9	81.8	48	0.15	4.37	..
Ambala	94.9	79.1	89	0.10	9.91	—8.42
Delhi	96.0	79.3	81	..	7.35	—10.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.2	79.1	87	0.36	13.48	—5.72
Mainpuri	84 0	75.8	74	0.11	15.29	—11.66
Jhansi	89.4	85.8	94	0.14	20.98	—3 44
Cawnpore	89.6	78.5	89	..	25.32	—4.26
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	104.3	81.8	80	..	0.06	—2.12
Jacobabad	84.3	76.9	89	0.04	0.21	—5.42
Karachi	85.2	79.0	62	..	7.85	—7.54
Ajmer	94.5	78.2	60	..	8.63	—9.09
Jalpore	94.4	82 8	59	..	13.27	—9 04
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	88.8	75.0	81	0.02	3.68	—7.47
Bhuj	86.5	78.9	86	0.02	7.22	—4.64
Dwarka	73.4	79.4	84	..	6.49	—8.34
Veraval	92.1	75.8	70	..	6.48	—14.51
Rajkot	86.8	76.4	88	..	7.37	—7.55
Bhavnagar Para	89.9	77.9	75	..	19.66	—12 64
Surat	97.8	78.3	73	..	9.11	—15.53
Ahmedabad	98.7	77.9	71	..	4.30	—14.47
Deesa	92.7	77.2	62	..	12.42	—8.15
Neemuch	82.1	73.2	82	..	18.11	—4.13
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.5	76.3	89	..	54.03	13.12
Jubbulpore	84.8	74.6	86	0.49	28.54	—4.96
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	85.0	76.3	80	..	17.26	—2.60
Khandwa	86.6	76.9	75	..	19.05	—2.17
Akola	86.0	75.1	81	..	18.76	—3.32
Amraoti	90.2	77.0	74	..	28.64	—4.03
Nagpur	87.5	75 4	92	0.18	24.36	—11.75
Chanda	90.7	78.6	93	0.09	26.82	—7.95
Raipur						
KONKAN—	85.6	78.5	85	2.01	62.39	6.50
Bombay	83.7	77.1	86	3.31	68.88	—12.29
Ratnagiri	82.2	74.7	94	0.40	65.98	—9.97
Mormugao	80.1	74.8	91	0.16	70.77	—26.52
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	92.9	73.1	65	..	13.22	0.98
Malegnon	84.7	70.4	72	..	13.92	3.18
Ahmednagar	83.0	70.3	84	0.04	24.78	9.44
Poona	83.6	71.7	81	0.04	10.83	—2.54
Sholapur	85.0	70.1	81	0.01	6.46	—1.31
Bijapur	74.3	68.4	95	0.34	31.60	—1.23
Belgaum	88.0	71.5	69	..	19.11	2.84
Aurangzabad	79.7	69.8	94	1.34	16.52	—7.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	74.8	69.6	92	1.05	27.91	11.58
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	80.8	73.0	97	1.42	78.33	—17.38
Mangalore	83.1	73.9	95	0.59	75.21	—4.91
Calicut	83.8	75.7	88	0.15	67.80	4 93
Cochin	86.4	78.3	81	..	21.15	5.34
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	81.1	73.9	92	0.75	23.90	7.04
Masulipatam	82.5	71.7	77	0.32	11.31	5.55
Bellary	84.2	74.6	82	0.23	10.52	—1.84
Cuddapah	92.3	70.9	71	0.01	10.56	0.37
Madras	81.3	66.6	90	0.28	11.40	—0.43
Bangalore	99 8	70.9	76	..	6.40	2.43
Coimbatore	95.5	70.0	67	..	6.26	—0.04
Trichinopoly	92.9	70.3	73	..	5.98	—0.44
Negapatam						

The steamer Diyatalawa arrived at Colombo on the 23rd instant from London with general cargo and is bound for Madras and Calcutta. She is a Prize-Ship which has been renamed Diyatalawa and is chartered for the Clan Line.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th August 1915, was 29.947 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a' aneroid readings should be increased by .156 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 27th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.727	inches
Temperature of Air	82.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.838	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	"
Minimum do. do.	75.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnigh..	W.W.N.W.W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	214 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0 01 inches.	
Total fall during month	7.80	"
Do. do. year	63.80	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 26th	0.03	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Aug.	h	m	ft. in.	Aug.	h.	m	ft. in.
FR.	27	m	0 27	28 6	27	m	6 22	16 6
			0 51a	28 6			6 52a	15 10
SAT.	28	m	1 15	27 9	28	m	6 57	17 8
			1 21a	27 10			7 23a	16 1
SUN.	29	m	1 52	27 2	29	m	7 30	18 3
			1 49a	27 0			7 53a	16 1
MON.	30	m	2 28	26 5	30	m	8 2	19 3
			2 16a	26 2			8 24a	17 2
TU.	31	m	3 6	25 8	31	m	8 36	20 3
	Sept.		2 42a	25 3	Sept		8 58a	17 14
W.	1	m	3 51	24 10	1	m	9 17	21 2
		m	4 48	24 3			9 40a	18 6
TH.	2		3 45a	23 8	2	m	10 28	22 0
							6 43a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 27 (Friday)	6h 22m	6h. 59m.
" 28 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.
" 29 (Sunday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
" 30 (Monday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
" 31 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
" 2 (Thursday)	6h 24m	6h. 54m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-2m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5 2m p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 27th August. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory	0.01	62.39	59.81	62.54
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	0.20	65.78	61.39	73.54
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.14	61.80	63.79	72.69
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.00	67.61	71.08	70.23

MINISTERIAL REORGANISATION IN U. P.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Secretary of State has given his approval to the proposals made by the Government of the United Provinces for the reorganisation of the ministerial establishment of the provinces. This will involve a recurring expenditure of about five lakhs but will give much needed relief to the poorly paid clerks in the districts.

BARODA ITEMS.

(News Bureau.)

BARODA, Aug. 27.

Mr. Widgery has been appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Baroda College.

Mr. A. K. Gupta has been given by the State a loan of Rs. 6,600 to proceed to England for higher education.

A drama entitled "Sanjukta" will be performed by the students of the Baroda College to collect funds for the memorial of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

The Baroda City Municipality has issued an important notification exempting from duty all cloths manufactured in the weaving mills of the Baroda State and imported into the limits of the Baroda Municipality.

An amendment has been made in the Factory Act No. 5 of Samvat 1970, in which the following sub-section has been added to the section 23 (g):—

"That the children will be allowed to work at any time of the day or night, not more than 7½ hours a day, in factories in their seasons only viz., Ginning factories and cotton bale presses. Such children, however, will not be engaged in the parts where the engines or other machines are at work."

The Sanskrit College at Baroda will open formally on the 3rd of September.

Tuberculosis has recently become very extensive in Lucknow. The mortality among females was higher than males last year, mortality among Mahomedan females being very heavy owing to Zenana severity. Major Sprawson of the local Medical College has formed an anti-tuberculosis league which is doing good work.

Is your Baby contented?

Your baby can be contented and happy, a joy and pleasure to you, only if his food satisfies him. Baby should take his bottle to the last drop, should sleep peacefully, and week after week gain in weight and health like this baby, steadily building up a strong, robust constitution.

A Bonnie Glaxo Baby

The mother of this baby writes: "I am sure Glaxo is a boon to all lovers of fine children, and by far the best food obtainable. We fed our boy solely on Glaxo for nearly 12 months with splendid results. Although at 13 months he weighed 33¾ lbs., he walked quite firmly and is considered to be one of the finest babies in or around this City (Lincoln), and we attribute this solely to Glaxo."

Though this baby weighs heavily, his weight is not made up of ponderous heavy limbs, with folds of unhealthy flabby fat. That sort of baby is always catching chills, colds and bronchitis Your doctor will tell you that such babies are never really healthy. Babies with flabby fat are weak babies, and when they get ill it takes a long time to get them well again.

That is why you should give your baby Glaxo, for Glaxo-fed babies not only look bonnie but they have, like this baby, good, firm flesh and sound, strong bones.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Loca Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3783

EMPORIUM OF . . . . .
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
BOOTS & SHOES . . .

The finest, most complete and comprehensive line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear in Kid, Calf, Patent, Buck Leathers in Assorted Colours from shining diamond to dull black and latest tan to the deepest brown. . . . . .

Manufactured by the best English and American Makers, at prices to suit all purses.

Rs. 3 TO Rs. 50 PER PAIR.

TAJBHOY & Co.,

Baria Mansions, Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay.

HEALO

HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. R[illegible]es the bowels, purifies the bl[illegible]nd greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—

MADON SON & Co.,

(The Original Madon & Co.)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of New Season's goods, which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. 50-0 a reduction of Rs. 10-0.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 50-0 and not exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 12-8.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 15-0.

Blue Serge, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Homespun Suitings, and Silk and Hot Weather Washing Suits in great variety.

BOMBAY, POONA & BASRA.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor of Bombay.

A. SYDNEY SMITH,

Sole Proprietor

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CAMPANY.

This important and old-established Scottish life office transacts, in addition to its operations at Home, a large colonial and foreign business. It has branches in the East and West Indies, Further Asia, Canada, Egypt, South Africa, South America; also in three European countries —viz., Belgium, Hungary, and Spain. Since the outbreak of the War the directors have suspended business in Belgium and Hungary, and explain that the figures in the last financial statement relating to the Hungarian business are incomplete, and to some extent are unavoidably based upon estimates.

In the year ending November 15, 1914, the Company issued policies for £1,900,333, of which £186,687 was reassured; the retention at its own risk being £1,713,646, as compared with £2,189,323 in the previous year. Up to the date of the declaration of war the new business figures are reported to have been in excess of the corresponding portion of that year. The total net premium income, reduced by £20,037, amounted to £997,992 in addition to a sum of £53,268 received as consideration for new annuities granted. After making a reasonable allowance for the cost of the annuity business, expenses of management, inclusive of commission, seem to have absorbed about 18.8 per cent. of the premiums. Expenses are somewhat higher proportionately in this Company than the average in British offices, one reason for this being, no doubt, the additional cost that is usually involved by the transaction of business beyond our own shores. As against this must be set the fact that this feature is usually taken into account in the calculation of premium rates for foreign countries. Claims by death in the last financial year amounted to £746,964, while policies for £249,213 matured by survivance. Through the year's operations the life assurance and annuity fund was increased by £123,515 to £13,602,219.

The "capital redemption and annuity certain" account shows a premium income of £2,748, apart from consideration for annuities amounting to £1,496, and the relative fund was increased by £2,950 to £13,155.

The assets shown in the balance sheet on November 15, 1914, amounted to £14,112,966. It is explained that the Stock Exchange securities were valued at the last investigation, on November 15, 1910, by taking the middle prices on that date, less accrued interest and dividends; that book values, when they exceeded the market values at that date were written down to market value; and that where the market value exceeded the book value no credit was taken for such appreciation. Presumably such securities as have been subsequently purchased appear in the balance sheet at cost. Another quinquennial valuation is due on November 15, 1915, when values of securities will fall to be adjusted. The assets on November 15, 1914, were distributed as follows:—

	£
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	1,025,193
Mortgages on property out of the United Kingdom	3,279,723
Loans on parochial and other public rates.	200,603
Loans on life interests.	240,376
Loans on reversions	126,489
Loans on stocks and shares with collateral security	369,404
Loans on Company's policies within their surrender values.	1,285,917
Loans on personal security	69,966
Bank deposits for fixed periods	19,984
Freehold ground rents and feu duties	147,857
Freehold house property	698,981
Leasehold house property	6,948
Landed property	9,786
Life interests	85,741
Reversions	25,605
	£7,592,573
Stock Exchange securities	5,896,716
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and interest, accrued interest, and bills receivable	351,648
Cash in hand and on current account	272,029
	£14,112,966

The interest upon the funds, including shareholders' paid-up capital and uninvested balances, is reported to have amounted during the last financial year to £4 8s. 1d. per cent. Presumably this is subject to deduction of income tax, for the net yield on the life and annuity funds after such deduction appears, from the application of the usual formula to the revenue account, to have been just about 4 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3 per cent. which was assumed for actuarial purposes at the last quinquennial valuation.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Great moderation has always been shown by the directors of this Company as regards dividend distributions, by far the larger proportion of profits having been applied to increasing the reserves from year to year. But under normal circumstances this policy automatically conduces to a greater profit-earning capacity, as the interest on accumulations expands, so it is not surprising to find that the dividend for 1914 shows an increase, being 29s. per share, as compared with 27s. for the previous year. The amount required for its distribution represented, however, less than three-fifths of the Company's profits in 1914, apart from provision for depreciation in investments.

The Company transacts fire, marine, and accident insurance business; of these sections the fire deartment is most important. The fire premiums in 1914, decreased by £57,728 as compared with the corresponding figures in 1913, amounted to £1,655,713, and after adjustment of reserves for unexpired risks the surplus from trading amounted to £168,825, and the interest earnings on the fire fund to £29,836. It will be seen that the trading profit exceeds 10 per cent. of the premium, which is an excellent result for a year that was not generally favourable to fire companies. The marine account shows a premium income, increased by £16,886, amounting to £235,256, and a surplus of £33,366, of which £25,993 represented trading profit and £7,373 interest earnings.

The greatest departmental increase in premium income is shown in the accident and general section. The relative premium income amounted in 1914 to £908,075, being more by £224,677 than that of 1913. The departmental trading profit was £85,411, apart from interest earnings of £16,048.

Interest credited to the profit and loss account amounted to £60,536, but from this has to be deducted £31,435, representing income tax on profits.

The total profits taken into account appear, therefore, to have been as follows:—

	Trading Profit £	Net Interest Earnings £
Fire account	168,825	29,836
Marine account	25,993	7,373
Accident and general account	85,411	60,048
Profit and loss account	—	29,101
	£280,229	£82,358
Total profit		£362,587

This has been applied (1) in dividends, £141,384, being 29s. per share, less income tax, on 105,650 shares of £25, with £2 10s. paid on each, the subscribed capital being £2,641,250 and the paid-up capital being £264,125; (2) in adding £100,000 to the fire fund; (3) in writing investments down by £110,000, after which the aggregate market value of securities based on the latest quotations in London and New York in February 1915, is certified to be in excess of the amounts appearing in the balance sheet; (4) in adding £10,000 to the staff pension fund; and (5) in increasing the balance carried forward in profit and loss account by £1,203.

Thereafter, apart from paid-up capital and staff pension fund of £98,177, the reserves stood as follows:—

	£
Reserve fund	1,000,000
Fire fund	862,500
Marine fund	194,500
Accident fund	463,500
Balance of profit and loss account.	847,666
	£3,368,166

This represents about 120 per cent. of the total premium income of the Company in all departments. As 40 per cent. of the premiums is usually considered, as in this Company, a sufficient reserve for the running off of risks which were unexpired at the close of the financial year, it will be seen how strong the financial position is, the total reserves being treble the amount indicated by the standard.

The assets as shown in the balance sheet on December 31, 1914, amounted to £4,923,122.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
"	Sales of East India ..	500
"	Imports	1,000
	Mid. Americans	5.50d
	Egyptian F.G.F.	7.65d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October ..	9.38
January ..	9.78

New York Official noon call

October ..	9.44
January ..	9.85

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October ..	9.17
January ..	9.57

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
August.	5.39	5.42
Aug.-Spet	5.39	5.42
Sept.-Oct.	5.40	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.48	5.49
Nov.-Dec.	5.51	5.54
Dec.-Jan.	5.55	5.58
Jan.-Feb	5.59	5.62
Feb.-Mar.	5.63	5.66
Mar.-Apl.	5.66	5.69
Apl.-May	5.70	5.73
May-June	5.73	5.76
June-July	5.76	5.79
July-Aug.	5.79	5.82
Aug.-Sept.	5.82	5.85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	3.95
" " Fully Good	4.10
" " Fine	4.25
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.55
" " Fine	4.70
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.45
" " " Fine..	4.75
" Broach Good	4.85
" " Fully Good	5.00
" " Fine	5.15
" Scinde Good	3.95
" " Fully Good	4.10
" " Fine	4.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Aug 26th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.48
Previous closing price	9.28
Futures at New York Jan.	9.91
Previous closing price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New York	9.50
Previous price	9.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.94
Previous price	8.87
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.25
Previous price	9.05
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.65
Previous price	9.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	463 75
Silver Commercial Bars	46⅞

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Thursday, Aug. 26th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	67,300,000	Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits .	134 100,000	"	31,400,000
Other do. .	89,500,000	Dec.	35,100,000
Govt. Securities .	45,700,000	Inc.	100,000
Other Securities	142,100,000	Dec.	4,100,000
Notes and Gold .	53,900,000	Inc.	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 24% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 13/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £873,000.	

WAR LOANS

London, August 26th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£92¼
4½ %	1925-1945	£97⅞

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs	27.65

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 26th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship July Sellers	56/9
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/6
TONE:—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F August Sellers	56/6
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56⅛
TONE:—Weak	
Choice White Bombay, July Sellers	57/3
Karachi. Barley September sellers Paid	37/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers	59
Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers.	52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept. Nominal.	57
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept buyers.	52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Paid.	52/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull Sellers.	£8-7-6

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£75½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£71
Copper Braziers Nominal	£93
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	£45
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. I.C.F. Sizes Liverpool	1/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsberrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September Sellers	2/4¾
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct.	2/4½

JAVA SUGAR

London, Aug. 26th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta September-December	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December ..	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta not received.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The market to-day in sympathy with higher advices from America, opened steady with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 256½. There was only a small business reported.

The market at Colaba raised somewhat owing to the fact that the spot demand was not so good. Good Broach which during the day advanced to Rs. 257½ is now quoted at Rs 256.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

We quote.—

Fine Bengal, September 183
Fine Khamgaum Akola September 212.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 255.
Fully Good Bengal, January 201.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 227.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			255	Apr. 25'16
" " " "			..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	207	201	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..		..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (R) terms)..		..	..	..
M. G. Akola. Km. ..	225	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Bengals	182	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..		..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hangaghat ..		..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore		..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal		..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..		..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatedescription) ..		..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	211	..	..	Sept. 1915
" " " "		..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..		..	225	Do.
H. G. Westerns		..	195	Do.
M. G. Westerns		..	205	Do
M. G. Miraj		..	226	Do.
M. G. Compta		..	225	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..		..	..	..
M. G. Belgaum		..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th August, 1915.—

Cotton	3,539	Bales
Wheat	6,749	cwts
Linseed.	10,069	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,853	"
Ginjellyseed	277	"
Poppyseed	508	"
Groundnuts	3,226	"
Castorseed	5,347	"
Rice	5,576	"
Myrabollams	760	"
Cottonseed	14,548	"
Gram	2 518	"
Joowar	10,833	"
Maize	62	"
Barley	3,406	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 7-0-0, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept ..... Rs. 7-0-0, R.D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-8, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept ..... Rs. 9-5-6, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-7, R.D. per cwt
Poppseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Rs. 37, B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-2, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-11, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 23, B.T. per candy
Teelseed.
Tiptur ..... Rs. 42, New Crop

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.	
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.	
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d.	Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates.—		
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.	
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4¼d.	Sept.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4⅝d.	
Francs 3 m-s do.	Nominal	
60 d-s Hongkong	131½	
Do. Shanghai	167½	
60 d-s Yokohama	152¼	

BULLION.

We quote.—	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-6-0
Australian Do	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and appreciably dropped during the course of the day. The closing tone was weak. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood stationary.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids declined to Rs. 532½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 373½, Standards to Rs. 880 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,080.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,372½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,775.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 185, Crescent at Rs. 87½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 175, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching to Rs. 116½ and Kohinoors to Rs. 597½.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,580.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 885.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 199.

Alcock and Ashdown Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 254.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 105 and Deferred at Rs. 204 for September settlement.

Tapti Valley Ry shares were placed at Rs. 562½ c. d., Centrals Provinces at Rs. 113½ and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 151.

Treachers were in request at Rs. 537½.

New Mofussil were quoted at Rs. 792½.

Bombay Flour Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 745.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 90 (clean pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The jute share prices barely held their own to-day, in some instances a point had to be conceded. The coal transactions reported in first class coal shares show prices very firm.

The quotations were:—

Coal:—Bhalgara 21½, Bhushajuri 16½, Ghusick and Maslia 12 7/8, Phulaitand 3 1/8 and Raneegunj 25 1/8.

The transactions in Government paper, 3½ per cent., were at 89.1 and small lots at 89-5 and 89-6.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The share market was life less to-day. The jute shares were nominally a point lower. The quotations were:—Coal:Raneegunge 25 Tutulmari 11.

The 3½ per cent., Government paper was at Rs. 89 to Rs. 89.1 and small sums at Rs. 89.4 to Rs. 89-5.

AUCTION SALE OF AILINE DYES.

There was an auction sale of ailine dyes yesterday at the rooms of Messrs. Menesse and Company, but as the reserve price, was not reached only a few drums were disposed of. The auctioneers declined to furnish any particulars as to the quantity sold and the prices realised, from which it may be assumed the sale was not a great success.

MANUFACTURE OF PENCILS IN MYSORE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

Some time ago the Mysore Government appointed a pencil expert to investigate and report on the practicability of manufacturing pencils in the State. His investigations indicated that there was an ample supply of wood in Shimoga and it was ascertained that there was ample demand in the South Indian Market. The Government were asked to pioneer the industry by establishing a factory with a capital of one and a half lakhs of rupees. The Government have now ordered that the question of pioneering the industry will be considered if private enterprise failed to come forward.

THE MARWAR BANK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The liquidators of the Marwar Bank have notified to-day that on the 20th September they will pay the first dividend of seven annas in the rupee. The last notice a fortnight ago intimated a six-anna dividend but the position has so far improved that a larger sum is now announced.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 14th August 1915 are less by Rs. 14,29,206 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

(Continued from column 6.)

soda crystals, 8 cases brass sheets, 130 drums 11 cases 1,287 kegs 161 packages paint, 2 cases preserves 32 cases 5 packages cocoa, 51 casks ivory, 7 cases leather, 34 cases empty glass bottles, 26 cases perfumery, 13 cases khaki cloth, 21 cases bacon, 36 cases cheese, 200 cases condensed milk, 191 cases beer, 84 cases geneva, 33 cases ale and stout, 200 cases gin, 73 cases 3 casks 1 hogshead wine, 74 cases brandy, 135 cases whisky, 12 cases mustard, 1 case food, 1 case scubs ammonia, 2 cases cycles, 3 cases musical instruments, 20 cases salad oil, 28 cases 26 packages confectionary, 100 cases dyes, 1 case sarsaparila, 1 case vitrol, 2 cases syrup, 4 cases maltine, 106 pigs lead, 3 cases gum, 2 cases boric acid, 1 package skins, 3 packages essayes, 8 cases seeds, 32 cases 3 packages medicine, 1 package photo plates, 14 cases 3 packages motor car accessories, 10 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases cigars, 64 kegs sulphur powder, 18 cases cotton goods, 50 cases 4 casks soap, 812 cases 197 packages O. stores, 19 cases tobacco.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 26.

Cannizaro	Smith	Hull
August 27.		
Dilwara	Phillips	Du ban
Berbera	Steadman	London
Bombay Maru	Perada	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

August 27.

Jinsen Maru	Ota	Koba
Kasara	Ellis	Persian Gulf Ports
Peking	Millidge	Calcutta

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Friday:—

steamer	Cannizaro	for	Hull
"	Dilwara	for	Durban

Friday, August 27, 1915

S. S. Cannizaro:—The steamer Cannizaro, 3,899 tons, Captain W. H. Smith, arrived here on Thursday evening from Hull, which port she left on the 18th ultimo and called at Alexandria, with general goods on board.

S. S. Dilwara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain A. Phillips, arrived here yesterday from Durban, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo and coal on board, and a large number of passengers.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,972 tons, Captain W. Steadman, arrived here yesterday from London, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with general goods and two cabin passengers on board.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain P. Pevada, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 24th ultimo, with a general cargo and one saloon passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, sailed yesterday for Busra via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Manningtry:—The steamer Manningtry, 2,481 tons, Captain Roope, sailed yesterday for New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 26th instant.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant and due here on the 30th instant.

S. S. Marwarre:— The steamer Marwarre sailed from Liverpool on the 24th instant.

S. S. Istrar—The steamer Istrar arrived in London on the 23rd August.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Nairung	Grant	T. Morrison
C. & R. Cilicia	Battison	T. M. & Co
F. Trelawny	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Pirooni	Alexander	T. M. & Co
N. Holtzones	Enymm	D. Nanjee & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Satvanji		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Hujar	Gray	T. M. & Co
5 Levints Westoll	Harrison	S. Smidt & Co
6 Gibraltar	Semple	K. N. & Co
7 Soldier Prince	Alexandria	D. Nanji & Sons
8 Yebeshi Maru	Nogiri	N. Y. K
12 & 13 Itola	Butler	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Sardar	Oakeji	P. G. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor	Theopulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
2 Uriana		B. I. S. N. & Co
3 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
4 Mooltan	Haddock	P. & O. Co
6 Chiadwara	Coleman	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Janus	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
Bombay Maru	Perada	N. Y. K. & Co
Cannizaro	Smith	Hull
City of Delhi	Brymer	K. N. & Co
Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Khosron	Hamush	M. & Co
Kokoa Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nursai	Thompson	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibraltar (s) 39 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 119 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.; 250 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey and Co.; 1,663 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 200 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey and Co.; 800 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 63¼ cwts. old rubber, P. A. Kulkerni.

City of Cairo (s) 19 bales wool, M. Ramjeedas; 39 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 509 tons linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.; 2 bales cotton coloured goods, C. C. Cama.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 10 bales cotton fly, Japan Imports.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s) 150 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. nutmegs, M. Jafferbhoy; 158 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. senna leaves, M. Jafferbhoy; 970 cwts. kissmis, D. Paasoo and Co.; 40 bales woollen and cotton new cuttings, Jeena and Co.; 45 casks Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 15 casks Indian condiments, D. Dadabhoy; 100 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 50 tons cotton seed oil cake, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

Soldier Prince (s) 5 bundles cane sticks, H. Baldevdas; 200 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 101 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER OR ANY PORT IN U. K.

Cilicia (s) 250 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 94 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 168 bales cotton, T. Yunsa; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 120 bales cotton pickings, Japan Imports.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 395 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

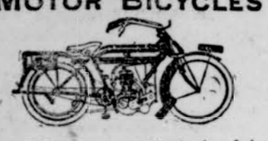
IMPORTS.

Aug. 27.

S. S. Mooltan from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—796 bars silver, 12 boxes gold bar, 1 box gold coins, 1 case gold thread, 11 cases saffron, 1 case leather belting, 1,515 drums cressol, 12 cases chemicals, 4 cases earthenware, 2 cases roller skins, 3,602 casks cement, 5 cases tortoise shells, 7 cases lamp black, 21 cases boots and shoes, 29 cases plaster of Paris, 2 cases candles, 130 cases champagne, 16 packages lubricating oil, 43 cases flavouring essence, 54 casks sulphur black paste, 58 cases 68 packages provisions, 159 cases biscuits, 25 cases jam, 6 boxes 11 cases specie, 3 cases silk goods, 4 cases cigarettes, 8 cases silver lametta, 40 cases sugar, 25 bags coffee, 14 cases cochineal, 40 cases mixed tissues, 1 case giltware, 10 cases gilt thread, 4 cases silk tissues, 7 drums magnesium chloride, 21 cases tyres, 2 cases boot polish, 2 cases asphalte, 1 case colour, 30 kegs dry earth, 20 firkins, white zinc, 380 kegs white lead, 20 kegs red lead, 100 cases varnish, 340 drums oil, 98 cases 104 bales paper, 1 case

(Continued in column 5.)

THE
B.S.A
MOTOR BICYCLES



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scones, shortbread, jam sandwich, and many other delicious kinds of cake, fancy bread and pastry can easily be made at home with the help of
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Add one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.
Recipes for the above in every tin.

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BOMBAY No. 4.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

SHIVYA BIN BASAPA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who found the accused guilty of murder and robbery under sections 302 and 392, I.P.C., and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Shivya is a young man of 22, by caste Lingayet and a shopkeeper at Mevundi in the Dharwar District. On the 11th May 1915 about half an hour after sunset the accused had gone to Manipatla in search of his buffalo. He did not find the buffalo, so he stood there for some time. At that time the deceased Yemanava came to that place from Gulgundi after selling *Kirani* (groceries) articles. On seeing her the accused thought of committing robbery of ornaments on her person. He tried to pull per *tikki* (neck ornament) but it did not give way. Then he pierced his knife into her throat and she fell on the ground. The accused then removed per *tali* and *tikki* and threw them in a *babul* bush and ran home expecting that the woman would fall senseless and die, that the offence would be undetected and that he might recover the ornaments afterwards. His expectations were falsified owing to the fact that the woman was able to pursue him and hold him by the *dhotar* before his shop where she fell down wounded and bleeding. The accused putting on a fresh *dhotar* ran away but he was caught near the gymnasium by the patil and brought before the deceased who indicated by signs that the accused inflicted the wound and that he removed the ornaments. The accused made a confession before the Magistrate, but he retracted it before the Sessions Court. He said that the patil was on bad terms with him and therefore the guilt was brought home to him. The police were his enemies and some witnesses had dispute with him about land.

Agreeing with the Assessors the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the offences charged. He was of opinion that the confession was voluntary and true, it was not unnatural for the accused to confess when he found that the evidence against him was overwhelming. The accused although asked to give details of his general allegation of enmity against the prosecution witnesses failed to do so and neither his manner of questioning them nor their answers gave any indication of any hostility.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence observing that Mr Kaikini had made meritorious efforts to save his client but the evidence was too strong to admit of any doubt.

Mr. Kaikini appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Dismissal.

S C Ct 446/16240-14—Matu J and M. Haridas Ranchoddas and anr v Govindji Canji, Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

130-13—Captain and V. Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.

368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V, Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Biliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Khund L & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cassbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Maeubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v. Motichand Reipchand, Edg G W & Co.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamunbai widow v Jillobhai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G. Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm Motichand and D.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Captain & U.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 58.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

958-14—Merwanji K and Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M, Part heard.

S C 818-15.—Little & Co, Krishna Kenning & Co, a firm, v. J R Miller, M B Chotha.

1000-14—Merwanji K and Co, Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v T M Pardhy & ors, Captain and V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Littls & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh K & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480-14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950-13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119-14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhai Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank L[illegible] v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessaji & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

302-15.—Little & Co, Ahoobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramoograb Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Keshavrising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal (List A)
Attorneys.

In Insolvency No. 199-11—Patell and Ezekiel, In re Noorbhoy Abdul Hoosein and ors Insolvents v Esufally Mahomedally Petitioning Creditor, 9-8-15.

In re Costs of Messrs Judah and Solomon, Judah and Solomon, In re Conveyance Mortgage of Hains property and re Dhondiba Gopal Wagh v Messrs Judah and Solomon applicants, 23-8-15.

470-14—Mulji and Tha, Daisy Claridge v Mahomed Rahimtulla, 23-8-15.

401-05 and 428-05—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rattonbai v Bai Aimai and ors, Shroff D and Dh, 14-5-15.

In re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Payne and Co, In re the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd v The Kohinoor Mill's Co Ltd Petitioners 23-7-15.

495-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khatubai widow and ors v Jaffer Allarakhia, Payne and Co, 19-8-15.

759-15—Purmanand and Co, Thakar Ratilal Tribhuwandas v Dave Chaganlal Kalidas, Jamsetji R and D, 19-8-15.

C C 976-15—Patell and Ezekiel, Kevalal Doongaji v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, 21-8-15.

T and I J, 6-15—Shroff D and Dh, Premabai widow v Ghellabhai Shivji, Motichand and D, 23-8-15.

127-15—Sabnis and Gore, Dadamiya Haji Ahmed Khandwani v Tricumji Jeewandas a firm, Kanga and Sayani, 23-8-15.

1325-14—Surajmal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Indrabhau Shivramji, Motichand and D, 23-8-15.

364-15—Motichand and D, Shivji Ludha and ors v Gorebai, Jehangir S M and H, 23-8-15.

852-15—Mehta D and Lalji, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Little and Co, 26-8-15.

(List B) Counsel.

In re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Rustomji and Gin, In re Kikabhai alias Hatumbhai Dawoodbhai a minor v Khatizabai widow petitioner, Merwanji K and C, Notice 11-8-15.

1274-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shivram Hari v Rahmatun Nissa Begam widow and ors, Merwanji Kola and Co, 14-8-15.

453-15—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ebrahim Mulla Jafferji, Captain and Vaidya, 21-8-15.

O S 925-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Jamnabai widow v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 12-8-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
(in Court).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

RAVI MURDER.

THREE ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

This morning before the Lahore District Magistrate the four men arrested in connection with the Ravi murder, were again represented by counsel who applied for bail. Hira Lal, Rattan Chand and Rikhi Ram were released on bail of Rs. 1,000 in each case in two securities. Guranditta was remanded in custody till Saturday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE.

STUDENT'S STORY OF ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, the case again came up for hearing in which Inspector K. B. Smith charged Abdulla Assalatkhan and Pestonji Jamsetji with robbery and abetment in respect of Rs. 3 and a promissory note for Rs. 15 from the deceased Shamrao Madhavrao, a clerk in the National Bank of India.

Mohanlal Kashinath in his examination said I am a student studying at home. I live with my grandfather. I know the two accused. I have a friend named Shanker, who is employed in the pedhi of accused No. 2 on the second floor of a house in Arab Lane. Shanker lived there. I had been to that pedhi several times to see Shanker. There I met Shamrao, who is now dead on two or three occasions. I remember 13th July last. On that day about 8 p.m. I was standing near a theatre at Playhouse. Shamrao met me and asked me why I was standing there. I said I wanted to go to a theatre. Shamrao told me something in consequence of which I went to the pedhi of accused No. 2 and there we saw Shanker and accused No. 2 was present. Shamrao sat near accused No. 2. I took a seat near Shanker. We were all in the same room. Shamrao had some conversation with accused No. 2 which I did not hear. After some time accused No. 2 went out and called me out. I and accused No. 2 went downstairs and stood there talking. Meanwhile accused No. 1 came by the lane. Then No. 2 took No. 1 by his hand and took him aside and they had some conversation. Then accused No. 1 went upstairs. No. 2 and I returned downstairs. Sometime afterwards Shanker and accused No 1 came down. When they came down No. 1 accused told No. 2 that nothing was found except Rs. 3 and so saying he handed over Rs. 3 to accused No. 2 I asked Shanker in the presence of accused Nos. 1 and 2 where Shamrao was and he said that he went by the other way. I looked for Shamrao and did not find him. I went to the Royal Cinema, and after seeing a performance went home.

On the 25th July Shamrao met me near the America-India Cinema at about 8-30 or 9 p.m. I asked him why he left without me that night, and he made a certain statement in consequence of which I advised him to immediately go to the Police. Then we separated.

THREATENED WITH KNIFE.

In consequence of what Shamrao said, I went and saw accused No. 2 in Arab Lane at his pedhi two or three days after that conversation with Shamrao. I told accused No. 2 what Shamrao had told me. I told him that Shamrao met me on the 25th and told me that while he i. e. Shamrao was sitting in accused No. 2's room a Mahomedan went upstairs, threatened him showed him a knife, took Rs. 3 from him and forced him to give a promissory note for Rs. 500. Accused No. 2 said that Shamrao told a lie. He also told me that the note was only for Rs. 15 and not for Rs. 500. I asked accused No. 2 why accused No. 1 took a promissory note for Rs. 15. Accused No. 2 asked me what I had to do with it. He asked me to see Shanker and go away and not to make any "gadbad." Then I left.

On the 30th July I went to Shamrao's office at the National Bank where he was employed as head clerk. I told Shamrao something and he told me something. On the 31st July I went to Shamrao's office. I did not see Shamrao there. Meanwhile Shamrao's younger brother came. I asked him where Shamrao was and he gave me evasive replies. He then said that Shamrao had left home after taking his meals the previous night and was not seen since then. The same day at about 4 p.m. I went to Shamrao's house in Sadashiv Lane and I informed him of what I knew. I did not mention any name in connection with that. Ultimately I was called by the Police on Monday, the 2nd August at the Esplanade Police Court Station and I made a statement to the Inspector there. I was then sent over to the Nagpada Police Station. I knew Shamrao for many years. I know accused No. 1. He came to the pedhi of accused No. 2 about four months ago. On the night I went to the Police station at Nagpada, I pointed out accused No. 1 to the sepoy who was sent with me at Bapti Road. It was at night. I cannot say at what time. Accused No. 1 at that time was going along the road.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

SAILING AFTER DARK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Bombay Port Officers' staff charged Changa Chindra, tindal of prow No. 973, with sailing his vessel in the port of Bombay after dark on the 25th instant in contravention of the orders of the Port Officer, made under the Secret Defence Scheme of the Government of India. It appeared from the evidence that Bombardier Morris of the R. I. M. steamer Investigator saw the accused's vessel sailing after dark and chased it in a launch up to the south end of Karanjia Island and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the vessel was at anchor on the night in question. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 15.

Sub-Inspector Shunker then charged the accused with sailing the vessel without lights on the night of the 25th instant. The accused was fined Rs. 25.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Govindswami Ponnuswami of Bangalore with the theft of a hand-bag, containing stationary of the value of Rs. 30, belonging to Purshotam Damodar.

The complainant Purshotam was near the luggage counter at the Victoria Terminus station on the night of the 16th instant, when the accused picked up the hand bag and ran away but was chased and arrested near the Municipal office. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted seven previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to report to the Police his place of residence for a period of three years after his release from jail.

PATTU RIOT CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

In the Pattu riot case, twenty-one accused, who have been convicted by the Sessions Judge, Chinglepet, for rioting, which arose out of a Hindu-Moslem dispute, appealed to the High Court before Justices Tyabji and Phillips. Mr. Osborne for the defence contended that the Lower Court was wrong in convicting the accused of mischief by fire. Mr. Smith, for the Public Prosecutor, pleaded for enhancement of sentence. Judgment was reserved

HINDU RULES OF WARFARE.

INTERESTING PAPER BY MR. K. A. PADHYE.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi occupied the Chair.

Mr. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., read a Paper on "Rules of Civilized Warfare in Ancient Hindu Literature". The following is a resume of the Paper.

The subject of this paper has a special interest attached to it, at a time when the titanic struggle in Europe is going on with all its fury.

The situation was excellently summed up by Lord Willingdon the other day in his Convocation address when his Excellency said, "We have seen this nation (Germany) so educated and equipped with all the material sources of science marching in a premeditated and calculated progress from the violation of the most solemn engagement and of the limitations imposed by common consent on the inevitable severities of war to the preparation of horrible crimes never before conceived."

Germany has defied even the elementary principles of International Law in the present War. The object of this paper is to give a few rules relating to the conduct of War, as given in Ancient Hindu books.

Chapters 95 and 96 of the Shanti Parva give a summary of duties of the King in this respect.

(1) No king should take an offensive against any other king without a just cause.

(2) No king should invade the territory of another for gratifying his greed for aggrandisement.

(3) A king should try his best to amicably settle his disputes with any other King by making treaties in order to avert war. If the adversary is more powerful treaty should be secured at any cost.

(4) When all attempts at conciliation fail, then only an appeal to arms should be made.

When a war is thus forced upon a king he must conduct it on principles consistent with humanity and morality. The slightest deviation from the righteous path should not be tolerated.

The central idea is that no king should take undue advantage of his adversary. The match ought to be equal. For instance:—

(i). No warrior should fight with another warior if he is not protected by an armour.

(ii). A charioteer must fight with a charioteer i.e. car-driver.

(iii). A horseman must fight with a horseman.

(iv). An Atirathi with his equal.

(v). A soldier who is wounded in war or one who has no arms should not be attacked.

(vi). Non-combatants should on no occasion be molested.

(vii). The property of non-combatants if taken in war should be returned to them.

(viii). The wounded should be carefully treated by the physicians and should be sent back to the enemy after they were cured.

We find physicians specially named among the persons who were bound to accompany the army.

(ix). The use of poisoned arrows was strictly prohibited.

(x). If women are captured, they should be given the option of voluntary marriage or else they should be sent to the enemy's camp.

(xi). Illegal gains of property during the War were to be returned.

(xii). Prisoners should be properly treated

(xiii). An Astravidi i.e. one well-versed in the art of Astras i.e. special kind of missiles, should not fight with one who is not initiated in that art.

These are some of the important rules of warfare given in the Shanti Parva. The War which is carried on in conformity with these rules is styled as "Dharma-Yudh." The Kings who defy these rules are doomed to eternal hell.

We find similar ideas running through the Ramayan too. Just as Krishna tried his utmost to avert bloodshed in the Mahabharat, Rama, the hero of Ramayan, had sent Angada to the camp of Rawan to warn him of the disastrous result of the War.

Manu, in the seventh Chapter of Smriti, gives similar rules.

EIGHT SINHALESE EDITORS CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

TO BE TRIED BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL UNDER ORDINANCE LAW.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 26.

A sitting of the Special Tribunal under the New Ordinance was held on the 23rd at the Appeal Court. The Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Ennis and Sampays presided. The business before the Court was to receive the preliminary applications on information, to be lodged by the Hon. the Attorney-General against eight editors of Sinhalese newspapers. It is understood that the charges are not for treason but for sedition. The Court was crowded when the Special Tribunal sat for the first time. The trials were fixed for September 1st and subsequent days.

LATER.

At the sitting of the Special Tribunal on Monday in Colombo when the Chief Justice presided with Justices Ennis and Sampayo, the Attorney General Hon. Anton Bertram moved to file applications against the eight eight editors of varnacular papers containing charges under section 120 of the P. C. The Attorney-General said two of the editors in question were in military custody and he proposed to hand them over to their Lordships' Court in order that the Lordships might consider bail for their release or order other instructions. The matter was adjourned to 1st September.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Special Address to the Students' Brotherhood, at 5-30 p.m. sharp at the Empire Theatre, Fort, on "The Message of Life."

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana

Poona 6th Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, August 30.

Municipal Corporation.

TUESDAY, Aug. 31.

Improvement Trust Meeting 4 p.m.

Treacher and Company's Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

Congress Reception Committee Meeting, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms 6-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Gokul Ashtami Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.

Poona Races.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 28.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be reserved for practice from 4 p.m.

The undernamed member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop as Motor Despatch Rider:—Mr. William Stephen Griffiths.

A. KIRKE SMITH,
2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Aug. 28.

257 "B" Coy. parades for week ending September 4th.—

Monday 7-15 a.m. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters.
Tuesday 7-15 a.m. Recruits and Coy. Drill at Headquarters.
Wednesday 7-15 a.m. Maxim Gun Team Drill at Headquarters.
Thursday 7-15 a.m. Recruits and Coy. Drill at Headquarters.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding B. V. A.

August, 27.

No. 809 Leave.—Captain R. C. D. Graham, R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, having returned from leave on the 11th August 1915, the unexpired portion of leave granted in Brigade Order No. 223 is hereby cancelled.

No. 810 Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled, is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the E.E. Coy. from 25th August 1915.

No. 252 Sapper Thorburn V.

No. 811 Parades.—Parades for to-morrow the 28th instant.
7 a.m. Recruits, Rifle Drill

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE B. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—The Light Horse	Blon
Overture.—Le Domino Noir	Auber
Valse.—Destiny	Baynes
Selection.—The Girl from Utah	Jones
(a) Song.—The Rosary	Nevin
(b) Dance.—Kisses	Marylis
Potpourri.—Patriotic Memories	Ed. St. Quintin.
Two Step.—The Pullman Porters	Abrahams

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers will proceed Home to-morrow per S. S. Salsette:—

Benjamin, Miss; Bhate, Mr. V. B.; Clarke, Mr. F. L.; Datar Mr. T. N.; Henriques, Mr. E. C.; Mudaliar, Mr. B. C. A.; Mudliar, Mr. K. R.; Palancott, Mr. F. S.; Patwardhan, Mr. S. W.; Peebles, Mr. D.; Ramasmy, Mr. S.; Shah, Mr. C. P.; Smith, Miss M.A.; Sturrock, Mr. A. L.; Sutton, Mr. A.; Vage, Mr. V. K.; Wingrove, Miss E.; Suter, Mr. M.; Seely, Mr. Hampson, Mr.; Ognedas, Mr. M.; Conway Mr. E. O.; Bertram, Mr. A. G.; d'Rozario Mr. F.; Barton, Mr. J.; Serres Mr. E. D.; Loggo Mr.; Mantri Mr. V. G.; Thomson Mrs; Gopal Mr. Madan; Taylor Mr. A.; Joss Miss; Teague, Mr. L.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society announced to be held on Sunday the 29th instant has been postponed to Sunday the 5th proximo at 4-30 p.m. in the Kelewadi School Hall.

MAHILA MANDAL.

Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture on "Happiness in Life" this afternoon at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in Chunamkiln Girls' Marathi School. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The thirteenth public lecture under the auspices of the A. E. League will be delivered by Mr. R. H. Trilokekar upon "Dharmalaya" to-morrow at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in Municipal Charni Road Boys' School. Mr. W. R. Kerkar will preside.

MARWARI SAMMELAN

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan a meeting will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow in the Marwari Hindi Library Hall, at which Mr. B. Kastoor Chand will deliver a public lecture on "Sukh and Sampati."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox were reported in Bombay on Thursday, the plague attacks occurring in Mandvi, Chukla, Dongri and Khetwadi and Girgaum. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality during the day was 66, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 89 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,156, out of which 5 were found to be plague stricken.

SHRI JIVA DAYA GNAN PRASARAK FUND.

At the request of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund some of the leading cloth merchants of the city have called a public meeting under the presidentship of Goswami Maharaj Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj in the Moolji Jaitha Cloth Market Hall to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.) when Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandya B.A., LL.B. will deliver a lecture on "Non-Destruction is the Highest Religion."

MRS. NAIDU'S VISIT TO THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited the Servants of India Society in Bombay on Wednesday, where she was received by the members of the Society and a few friends who help them in their work, Lady Lakshmibai Jagmohandas, Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, Mrs. Naniabehen Gajjar, Mrs. Manjulabai Lad, Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil and some others ladies were present. After the ladies and gentlemen were introduced to her Mrs. Naidu was shown over the Building. Tea and refreshment over, Mrs. Naidu was requested to recite a few stanzas from her poems which she did amid enthusiastic applause. While thanking the members of the Society for the reception Mrs. Naidu feelingly referred to the incident of her meeting the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the founder of the Society, on the terrace of the Society's Home in Poona when he had solemnly charged her to devote her talents to the service of the Mother-land. She would ever remember those words of Mr. Gokhale, assured Mrs. Naidu, and would do everything in her power to influence the women of India to help the Society in its work of regeneration of the country and to become servants of India themselves.

Lady Lakshmibai Jagmohandas garlanded Mrs. Naidu and presented a boquet to her on behalf of the Society. A vote of thanks by Mr. N. M. Joshi on behalf of the Society and the friends assembled brought this informal pleasant function to a close.

TO-DAY'S IMPORTANT CRICKET FIXTURE.

BOMBAY GYM. V. HINDU GYM

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana comes off to-day on the latter's ground when the following team will represent the Hindus.—Messrs. C. V. Mehta (Capt.), M. D. Pai, P. Baloo, S. K. Diveker, L. H. Sempre, P. Erasha, W. B. Talpade, S. M. Dalvi, D. K. Telang, K. A. Date and B. A. Dalvi.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Selection Committees have informed the Bombay Gymkhana that no objection would be raised to Tarant, the famous Middlesex professional playing for the Presidency in the coming Quadrangular fixtures.

As reported before, a similar reply was sent in by the Parsi Selection Committee.

MAGISTRATE'S CURIOUS ORDER.

MOFUSSIL PLEADERS NOT WANTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 26.

The other day the District Judge of Patna was moved for inquiry into a complaint dismissed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dinapore. The pleader mentioned that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had passed a curious order on the petition, which was as follows:—

"It may be noted for general information that the complainants who bring Pleaders and Barristers from Bankipore to file their complaints will have them dismissed."

The learned Judge pased orders directing further inquiry to be made by another Magistrate and remarked that cases should be decided on their merits, irrespective of the person who appears for parties.

Ram Chandar Majumdar, a political suspect who was arrested a few days ago in Calcutta under the Defence of Realm Act has been refused bail by the Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE GROTESQUES

A very attractive programme is promised at the Excelsior next week. There is going to be a good topical drama entitled "The Baby Killers," founded on an actual incident of the war, and if a film of this kind does no more than rouse the audience to a bit of righteous indignation its presence in the programme is fully justified. Actual pictures of British and French troops were taken. The film is in two parts, and has a pleasant story with a suitable moral. Then there will be another of the popular French Ministry war films, showing actual trench warfare and scenes which were actually taken within a hundred yards of the German trenches. There are some clever photographs showing shells bursting in front of the German lines, and others depicting the Allies tunnelling towards the enemy's trenches. The wonderful defences of the Argonne are clearly portrayed.

Perhaps nothing in the world of films is more instructive than the "kinemacolors" which are now a fixture in the Excelsior programmes,—another is in the bill this week. The humorous element also is not lost sight of, and that very funny comic actor "Wiffles" makes a welcome re-appearance. A programme of more attractive merit it would be hard to imagine.

For the following week the well-known "Grotesques" concert party is announced. It is only comparatively recently that these talented artistes were delighting the Excelsior audiences, and if they returned merely to repeat their original programme the forthcoming visit would be heartily welcome. But they are coming with new songs and new "business," and a treat of the most acceptable kind is in store. There should not be a stall left unoccupied. There is, as many will remember, Miss Lilian Gwynn and her songs, the Misses Irene Greville and Phoebe Hodgson in their child representations and "song and dance," respectively, and Messrs. Fred. Winn, Arthur Argent, Ewart Scott and Hugh Bayley, are all prominent in the bill. The "Grotesques" excel in their sketches; Mr Fred. Winn, for instance, as the vicar of the parish and acting master of ceremonies in "The Village Concert" will be well remembered. They are bringing some new screaming burlesques among them being "The Ballad Concert" and "Amateur Theatricals" besides their well-known favourites "The Village Concert," "The Mayor's Matinee" and "The Telephone Belle" which Fred. Winn starred in at the Palace Theatre, London. Booking for the "Grotesques" is now going on at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The well arranged programme at the Imperial is full of many interesting films this week. The Old Fogey is one of those true of life catches that almost every one is familiar with. In the present instance it has been mingled with some "thrills" and "excitements" which never fail to excite the imagination of a Cinema audience. Another film of special note is a one part drama entitled "A Soldier's Mother," arranged by the producer of "Child Killers," and depicting a true episode of this terrible war. There is a beautifully coloured film on the waterways of Bruges, and the Gazette contains some realistic fighting scenes in the trenches. M. Wiffles provides a fine comedy, and the Little Grand Man, Col. Heeza Liar also contributes towards the making of this excellent programme.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

There is a promise of an attractive film being shown at the above Picture Palace this week. The past week's programme proved a great success, and to-night the menu is changed and again the taste of the public has been well catered for. The ultra-sensational detective story has long been a favourite with the public and can claim to be a touching photographed film In "The Ghostly Band" there is a particularly vivid issue falling within this category. Some of the action takes place by the sea shore, and the scenes at other times, take us into an old castle subterranean passages and secret dungeons. The plot is thrilling. It is the story of a hidden treasure, a gang of swindlers, and their tracking down by a detective. The other attraction is the "Slave of Carthage" full of gorgeous scenery and superb staging. The renowned Keystone comics complete the programme with Pathe Gazette.

VICTOR CINEMA.

The above Cinema performing in Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, bills this week a very attractive programme, specially selected from the market. The Star film entitled "The Great Stroke" is a long detective drama of dare-devil exploits and quite unique in its situations the plot depicting the novel appliances and means adopted by a scoundrel in his thefts and dark deeds. The "Speed Queen" (Keystone Comedy) will be found to be one of the rare comic film-gems. Some British War sketches and another brilliant comedy "The Chaperon" after the famous work "Charlie's Aunt" complete the programme. A visit to this Cinema will be well spent. It has kept the popular prices.

ENLISTMENT OF NAIRS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Aug. 26.

The Government have passed orders asking any recruiting officer here to receive applications from members of the Nair community for enlistment in the army. It will be remembered that only a few years back the Nair Brigade was disbanded. The present concession is due to repeated agitation for the same. The new recruits will be added to the already existing regiment.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

ACCOUNT OF ORIGIN AND WORK.

Government have from time to time issued Resolutions on the subject of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and one such Resolution No. 9034, General Department, of 9th November, 1914, printing and reviewing the report on the working of the institution during 1913 was communicated to the public through the medium of registered libraries and editors of newspapers. But the following more complete account of the origin and character of the College may be of interest to the public, says a Press Note.

The need of a medical degree lower in character and cheaper to obtain than the degree of M.B., B.S. of the Bombay University came to be felt after the decision, arrived at in 1909, to abolish that University's degree of L. M. & S., the last examination for which will be held in October 1917. It was in 1911 that the Hon. Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson (now retired) called an informal meeting of the medical profession in Bombay, at which the foundation of this College first took shape.

The College is modelled on the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London.

The first object of the present College, as stated in the memoranda of its institution, is "to establish in the Bombay Presidency a recognized body for the encouragement of the study of medicine and surgery in all their branches according to the methods of Western Teaching." There exist in India the ancient medical systems known as Ayurvedic and Yunani, both of which still have their supporters. But the great body of educated opinion would be in favour of the Western system based on the researches and experimental results of many centuries. It is desired to encourage this system, and, what is still more important, to keep the knowledge of the European medical system in this Presidency abreast of the times. There is no science in which discoveries of importance have been more frequently made in recent years than the science of medicine. And it is very desirable that medical practitioners should not continue to employ methods or follow principles which have been improved upon or superseded.

The College has been registered as a Scientific Society under Government of India Act XXI of 1860—"An Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies."

It consists of an unlimited number of Fellows and Members. Fellows are elected by the Council, either without examination, or after examination, in accordance with the by-laws of the College. The fee for the Fellowship is Rs. 300. Government have the right to nominate to the Council for election as Fellows of the College six members on the active list of the Government Medical Services who are not permanently on the staff of the Grant Medical College. They are admitted without payment of fees and hold their Fellowship during their term of Government service or for such term as Government may decide.

Members are elected by the Council after passing three examinations and producing certificates of attendance at certain prescribed lectures and of five years of medical study, four of which have been devoted to practical work in a recognized hospital. The fees are Rs. 120.

Women are admitted to the College on exactly the same footing as men. The College is in communication with the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom regarding the recognition of its Fellowship and Membership for registration by the General Medical Council.

GOVERNING BODY.

The governing body of the College is composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Council of 24 members (including the office-bearers) who are elected by the Fellows from among their number. So long as Government continue to make a grant in aid to the College, at least one-third of the Council must be members of Government's medical services, provided that a sufficient number of such officers are eligible and willing to serve.

In addition to the Fellows and Members there are Licentiates, who, though not being in the College, are granted a license after two examinations, the fees for which are Rs. 20 and Rs. 30, respectively, and are then entitled to affix the letters L.C.P.S. (Bombay) after their names. These examinations, which involve written and practical tests in Anatomy, Physiology and Histology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynæcology, and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, require also the production of various certificates of attendance at a recognized medical school. The schools so recognized at present are:—The Grant Medical College, Bombay, the Byramji Jijibhoy Medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad, the Hyderabad Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), the King Edward Hospital Medical School, Indore, the Medical School, Hyderabad (Deccan), and the Lahore Medical College. The preliminary general education qualification required is any of the following:—(a) The Matriculation Examination of a recognized University, (b) the School Final Examination of the Bombay University and (c) the Entrance Examination to a Government Medical School.

It will be seen therefore that the course of educational training required for the obtaining of the L.C.P.S. is of a lower standard and less expensive than the course required for obtaining the M.B., B.S. of the Bombay University.

TWO LAKHS SPENT.

Government have altogether spent two lakhs in the endowment of the College, in addition to allotting substantial sums as grants-in-aid every year. The income of the College is now made up of the following items:—Grant-in-aid, interest on endowment, fees for examinations, fees for Fellowships and sale of by-laws and question papers. The expenditure is incurred on establishment charges, rent of premises, purchase and renewal of furniture, payment of fees to examiners, and office expenses.

Both the diploma of M.C.P.S. and the licence of L.C.P.S. are now recognized by the Bombay Medical Council as qualifying for registry in the medical register. And already a fair number of students have availed themselves of these advantages.

At present the College is accommodated in hired premises at the Apollo Bunder, where in December last the portrait of Surgeon-General Stevenson was unveiled by his Excellency. But the provision of permanent buildings is only a matter of time. It is hoped that the premises will include:—(1) Council Hall, (2) Library and Reading Room, (3) Museums (Anatomical, Pathological and others), (4) Offices for the Secretary and staff, (5) a lecture theatre, (6) Anatomy and Operative Surgery Rooms (7) Chemical Laboratory, (8) Physiological Laboratory, (9) Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, (10)—(13) four Rooms for holding *viva voce* Examinations, (14) Servants' Quarters.

These constitute the ideal premises conceived by the founder, Surgeon-General Stevenson. It is feared that from fees alone, although they are sure to increase, there will not for many years be a sufficiently large sum accumulated. The provision of this great building will therefore have to await either a grant from the Imperial or Provincial Government in more prosperous times or a donation from some public-spirited private citizen.

Besides the buildings themselves large quantities of equipment will be necessary, and even in its present hired quarters the College is already feeling the need of a library. It is also hoped that at some future time endowments will be received which will render possible grants to research workers.

This College is the first institution of its kind in India and has a great future before it. Besides its founder it owes much to Lord Sydenham who exhibited a keen personal interest in its foundation and spent much time and thought on every detail of its constitution.

All communications regarding the College can be addressed to "The Secretary, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Apollo Bunder, Bombay."

FIRE IN COTTON MILL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 6,000.

On the night of the 26th instant a fire broke out in a godown of the Assur Virji Mill, which is in the Fergusson Road, which contained mill stores, bales of yarn, and oil waste. Although the godown is at a distance from the Mill Building, there are some mill-hand chawls near by, and it was feared that if the fire was not controlled soon it would spread to the surrounding buildings. Mr. Lainton with the assistance of three or four engines soon brought the fire under control. It took about three-quarters of an hour to completely extinguish the fire.

The total damage is estimated at Rs 6,000.—Rs. 1,000 to the building and Rs 5,000 to the contents,—and it is covered by insurance with the Yorkshire Insurance Company.

It is reported from Malappuram that a dead body of a Mopla child was discovered in the Kootilangadi River in Malabar on Wednesday morning. On enquiry it appeared that a Mopla had jumped into the flooded river with two children the previous night. The corpses of the man and the other child have not yet been found. The cause of the tragedy is not known. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.

The report of the Transport Claims Committee is now before the Government of India, all the members have reverted to their provinces.

The report of the committee of life saving appliances at sea has been referred to Provincial Governments for their opinions.

A meeting will be held in the rooms of the British India Association, Calcuta, on Monday the 30th instant to consider steps to be taken to commemorate the services of Sir Lawrance Jenkins, the retiring Chief Justice of Bengal.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

R. Wadia 25, J. R. Parekh 6, B. S. Bhappoo 10, P. J. Chinoy 23, P. D. Kapadia 0, M. B. Wacha 0, S. M. Surveyor 6, S. C. Daruwalla, not out 7, P. H. Daruwalla 1, extras 3. Total 112.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The hounds met to-day at Harris Bridge on the Bombay Road. The Master brought out 15 couples looking in the pink of condition and an excellent day's sport was anticipated. To add to the pleasures of the meet an unusually large field was out, including their Excellencies and a large number from Government House.

For a start we turned right handed off the road where we encountered the first jack which fell an easy prey. From here the Master tried for a fox and our hopes were soon gratified for the hounds immediately spoke to a line. The scent, however, failed. But the pack stuck to the line and after a most interesting gallop of 30 minutes, during which we crossed the Nasik Road somewhere near the 7th milestone a jack was viewed which was evidently the hunted one as he seemed absolutely fatigued. A short run pulled him down. The brush was awarded to Lady Willingdon and the mask to Mrs. Turner-Greene. After this success which was achieved at an early hour in the morning the Master decided to try again for a fox. A short run brought us soon on the scent and the hounds spoke to a line. A fox was immediately viewed but unfortunately there were two, one of which jinked right back through the pack and escaped. Though pursued by the major portion of the pack he was not run to earth.

The other fox bolted right ahead of us and was followed by a couple of hounds. Capt. Adam however ably succeeded in bringing them back again. Shortly after another very exciting chase followed but the fox was in his own country and had his own way with the hounds, dodging from one rocky knoll to another. On two or three occasions the hounds overran the line. The hounds finally ran out of the scent about a mile south of Bhosuri village so the Master decided to draw off.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT SEVA SADAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

Lord and Lady Willingdon's visit to the Poona Seva Sedan, yesterday evening, was made an occasion for an exceedingly interesting function which attracted a large and distinguished gathering including many ladies of all communities to the spacious hall of the institution.

Their Excellencies were received on arrival by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, President of the Seva Sadan, the Vice-President and the Secretaries and were taken round the various class rooms where the working was explained to them.

Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikare, Assistant-Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital and Secretary, Poona Seva Sadan Nursing Committee, introduced to their Excellencies the Seva Sadan nurses and midwives and explained the arrangements made for their training.

Their Excellencies having taken their seats on a dais a prayer followed by songs of welcome, was sung by the pupils.

THE REPORT.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. General Secretary of the institution, read a very lengthy report of the working of the institution since its inception which stated: The progress which the institution has made during the six years of its existence is indeed encouraging and is considered remarkable by Sir Richard Lamb. In place of the two elementary classes opened at first with 20 students there are now twenty classes to teach various branches of useful knowledge which have to-day 253 students on their rolls with a daily attendance of about 168, that is about 65 per cent. In all 700 women were admitted in the various classes of this institution from the beginning. The gradual growth of this number will be found interesting. Taking the year to close in August we find that in 1909 51 women had joined; in 1910 the number increased to 97; in 1911 to 157; in 1912 to 302; in 1913 to 402; in 1914 to 542; and in August 1915 to 700.

Of these 700 women admitted into the institution so far 256 were widows, 307 were married women and 137 were grown up unmarried girls above the age of 12; 103 were over 25.

The ladies of the Seva Sadan are not slow to recognize their part of the common responsibilities on occasions of national service in their humble way. Two of our nurses offered to go for service on the staff of the Bombay Presidency War Hospital at Alexandria at the commencement of the present war. They sent to the War Office in Poona about 150 pairs of socks.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the assembly said that with regard to hospital requirements although he was most anxious to render assistance to the young ladies of the Seva Sadan, he could not promise any help at present. However when the financial position of Government assumed a more satisfactory character after the war he would have great pleasure in considering the matter. Since its inauguration the Seva Sadan had been engaged in admirable and enterprising work in improving the social status of the women of this Presidency and he thought that every possible encouragement might be extended to it. The report made frequent references to the satisfactory progress of the institution which afforded women opportunities of higher, brighter and happier lives. Women his Excellency observed, had always played an important part in uplifting humanity. He next referred to Mrs. Ramabai Ranade's self-sacrificing and devoted zeal and expressed a fervent wish that she might be spared many more years to continue her good work among the women of the Presidency. It was a painful fact that those in comfortable circumstances were apt to forget the poor but people who hold any responsibility over individuals such as workmen should always endeavour to make their lives happier and brighter. Let everyone added his Excellency, do his little bit to help his less fortunate fellow creatures and merit the everlasting gratitude of the poor. In conclusion his Excellency said that when the question of finances was again raised the Seva Sadan would have a warm corner in his heart. (Cheers.)

A beautifully embroidered cushion was then presented to Lady Willingdon on behalf of the Seva Sadan and the function closed with a vote of thanks to their Excellencies and distribution of *Pan Supari*.

POONA GYM V ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C. of Bombay resulted in the visitors' defeat by 133 runs. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt. Goldie 9, Mr. T. Nicholson 19, Major Greig 17, Mr. Kirkwood 0, Mr. Holman 8, Capt. Yates 0, Mr. Pratt 12, Mr. Fawcett 3, Mr. Pole Carew 0, Mr. Lettington 7, Mr. Nicholson 7, extras 15. Total 97.

2nd Innings.

Major Greig 0, Capt. Goldie 53, Mr. T. Nicholson 31, Mr. Kirkwood 47, Mr. Holman 20, Capt. Yates 0, Mr. Pratt 15, Mr. Fawcett 0, Mr. Nicholson 0, Mr. Pole Carew 1, Mr. Lettington 1, extras 14. Total 182.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

Pavri 18, P. B. Kapadia 5, A. H. Wadia 0, T. R. Parekh 4, D. K. Kapadia 0, P. J. Chinoy 2, B. S. Bhappoo 6, S. M. Surveyor 0, S. C. Daruwalla 0, P. H. Daruwalla 0, M. B. Wacha, not out 0, extras 5. Total 34.

2ND INNINGS

D. K. Kapadia 26, N. P. Pavri 5, A.-

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 28, 1915.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

In commenting on the eighth annual report of the Depressed Classes Mission of India, we said it was hopeful that the tide of general sympathy and appreciation of its work was steadily rising. Still more encouraging was it to learn that the depressed classes themselves and particularly the Mahars of the Maharastra and Berar were awakening to an intelligent sense of their miserable condition in society under the influences set at large by the force of time and especially by the work of the Mission. In this connection the report instanced the efforts of a member of the Mahar community and a former pupil of a school conducted by this Mission, who has been successfully organising the Mahar Conference of Berar for the last few years and also conducting a journal of his own for the propagation of the cause of the depressed classes. Presiding at the annual prize distribution of the schools under the control of the Bombay branch of the Mission in March last, Lord Willingdon gave the assurance that he would look with the deepest interest to the future of these people. The press note just published reviewing the educational progress of the depressed classes and the backward tribes shows that his Government have at least awakened to the existence of the special obstacles that exist in the progress of these people. The publication of the press note seems to be, according to Government themselves, the result of the suggestion made in the Indian press that, in view of the publication last year of certain pamphlets on Mahomedan education, setting forth the steps taken from time to time to further the spread of literary and higher education among the community, similar pamphlets or press-notes on the subjects of the education of the depressed and backward sections of the Indian community would be of great interest. The present Government review begins by emphasizing that this subject is far more complex than the other and that for various reasons much less has been done. "The Mahomedan community is a solid whole and contains large numbers of well-to-do, well-educated and travelled men. It is, therefore, possessed of a strong and united communal feeling and is able to advance its own causes independently of Government aid, and, where such aid is needed, to make its wishes known. The depressed, backward and criminal castes and tribes are, on the other hand, a vast congeries of various types, possessed of no solidarity of opinion, and containing the merest sprinkling of well-to-do individuals." All this is certainly true, but when on these facts Government proceed to draw an unwarranted conclusion explaining, if not justifying, their own inadequate efforts, we are constrained to state that they have not adequately realised their own responsibility in the matter. "If, therefore," so runs the sentence,

"from the remarks that follow any person is led to criticise Government for its small expenditure of work and money on the education of these miscellaneous peoples, let it be remembered that *no Government ought to spend money without being reasonably certain that there will be an adequate result*, and that up to the present very few members of the depressed castes and practically none of the backward tribes have attained any degree of distinction in the general life of the Indian community." (The italics are ours.)

Such a reactionary principle of administration, it is needless to point out, has seldom been enunciated. The only valid conclusion, on the other hand, that any sane person would be justified in drawing from the facts stated would be that it was just the education of these backward classes that should have engaged the most earnest consideration and special efforts of Government. What has happened, however, is that Government have not been able to resist the temptation, in their anxiety to explain their own past apathy, of falling into the common mistake of supposing that the initiative as regards all progressive activities should always proceed from the people, forgetting once again that the Government in this country have assumed the power and responsibility to which the initiative belongs, and the people have no power of initiative. They have failed to recognise that so long as the administration of the country is only in a very slight degree responsible and amenable to the people, they alone, as trustees of the latter, are primarily charged with the duty of providing adequate and proper educational facilities for all sections of the community, and especially the most backward. Thus the reason why very little has been done for the educational progress of the backward class must principally be attributed to the want of due performance on the part of the Government of their proper functions. The character of official apathy in this matter can be easily judged from the hopeless generalisations into which this press note falls. "As to the reasons for these poor results," they say, "It may be roughly stated that the depressed castes have the brains but have neither the character nor the opportunity for progress; the backward tribes have the opportunity but have not the brains or the character, while the criminal tribes have none of these things." These statements may or may not be true,—we have heard much the same things said about the lower classes in England by Tory bigots,—but surely they do not exempt or could not have exempted Government from performing their own duty.

As will appear from the press-note which we published yesterday, though the number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes or the backward tribes has risen, the progress is not commensurate with their needs. Government have initiated the experiment of offering a few scholarships to encourage education among them and what is required is that this experiment should be more widely extended. The shortage of teachers,—the oft recurring plea of Government,—has, it is gratifying to find, been largely overcome in the case of the Aborigines and Hill Tribes. But it is still an obstacle to the education of the untouchables. This brings us to the question of the attitude of Hindus towards these classes. The reflections that rise in the mind from the following description of the treatment meted out to the children of these classes in schools is very depressing.

"These boys are often not allowed to enter the schoolroom, but are accommodated outside the room on the verandah, which sometimes is and sometimes is not screened off from the rays of the sun. The great objection to this arrangement is that the boys do not receive much attention from the master, who cannot be constantly coming outside."

Such a state of things, highly unjust and cruel as it is to these unfortunate beings, deserves immediate and serious consideration at the hands of all educated Hindus who have the interests of the country at heart, with a view to removing the revolting stigma of untouchableness which attaches to a large section of their countrymen. Thus, in a great degree, the progress of the depressed and backward classes depends on the extent to which the more favoured sections of the Indian community are willing and actively prepared to treat them as fellow-brethren with equal rights and with the same aspirations. But no one can reasonably subscribe to the dangerous dictum of this press-note,—a dictum which is the more dangerous because it expresses only a half truth,—"that the future of the education of these castes and tribes depends partly on the attitude of other Hindu castes and partly on the development of character and communal feeling among themselves." It is difficult to speak with moderation of the frame of mind which attempts to shift half the burden of responsibility on to the seekers of redress. We trust, however, that there has been some oversight in the drafting of parts of the press-note which will soon be amended. For it is hard to believe that a responsible Council Government could lay down a principle which is the negation of all government and which would amount to nothing less than this, that it is the duty of the people alone to make provision for the education of their children and that it is the function of the Government merely to comment on their inadequate efforts and to await their development of character. That, of course, is not the attitude of the Government in this country, and it is to be regretted that the press-note published yesterday should have been allowed to express principles of a contrary character.

Notes of the Day.

The Destruction of Submarines.

The Admiralty announcement regarding the brilliant feat of Squadron-Commander Bigsworth, who destroyed a German submarine single-handed, contains a statement which affords official confirmation of an impression which has been generally held but regarding which nothing has been published. Important though the losses of German submarines have been, say the Admiralty, it has not been the practice hitherto to report these in cases where the enemy has no other sources of information as to time and place at which these occurred. But in Commander Bigsworth's case the destruction of the submarine was witnessed by enemy ships, and there was therefore no object in concealment. If the statement of reliable persons, which have reached India, are to be believed, the number of enemy submarines which have been accounted for is very large, and this would go far to explain the spasmodic character of the activity of the enemy in this respect; it being a fair assumption that a recent resumption of activity was due to the placing in commission of a certain number of new submarines by the enemy to replace some of those that have been lost. The reason for concealing the facts in regard to the destruction of enemy submarines is obvious. In the first place it is calculated to confuse the enemy in laying out his plan of operations, which is always a desirable thing, and, of course, if a submarine which has been sent out to execute a definite programme is destroyed early in its career, and the fact is withheld from the enemy, he may suppose it to be still operating until the time becomes due for its return to its base.

Undue Optimism.

Count Bernstorff, it is reported to-day, has given an assurance to the United States Government that the commanders of German submarines have been ordered not to attack passenger ships without warning. But the optimistic assumption from this by the Washington officials that Germany is therefore about to announce the suspension of warfare against passenger vessels is by no means justified. It means, probably, simply that in future the submarines will give captain, crew and passengers time to get into the boats,—where they think it safe to wait,—before sinking the vessel. And curiously enough, these mysterious "officials" of Reuter's telegrams, who are always predicting things that don't happen, seem to have forgotten that President Wilson has actually expressed the American Government's approval of such a procedure. Everyone was so anxious to lay stress upon the "strength" of the President's last Note to Germany that this significant and deplorably weak passage seems to have escaped attention. It was as follows:—

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterised the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders.

A Way Out for Germany.

"The New Statesman" very appropriately points out that this is in direct contradiction of the position taken up by the worthy President in a previous Note, in which he laid down that—

It is practically impossible for officers of submarines to visit a merchantman at sea and examine his papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make her a prize, and if they cannot put a prize crew aboard they cannot sink her without leaving the crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea in her small boats.

That, as "The New Statesman" says, placed a complete ban on all submarining of merchantmen. But the passage in the subsequent Note allows it to be "perfectly proper to leave a merchantman's crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea in her small boats," provided that the sea is merciful. It is not in the least likely that Germany will forego the advantage of maintaining her submarine campaign on lines which, if they are not any more justifiable in international law than those hitherto followed, have at least earned the approval of President Wilson. The only compensation will be that every submarine waiting for its victims to get into their boats will run so much risk of the arrival of an avenger, in the shape of a British patrol vessel or an aeroplane.

The Aerial Campaign Begins.

The air raids by huge squadrons of Allied aeroplanes, which are reported to-day, very likely mark the beginning of a new campaign on a large scale which may have very important results. Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Desblins and other authorities have persistently urged the great importance of developing aerial operations of this kind, and the great injury that could be inflicted on the enemy by constant attacks of huge flotillas of aeroplanes, armed with heavy munitions in the shape of immensely powerful bombs for the bombardment of munition and armament factories. It may not perhaps be wide of the mark to suppose that the special programme to which Mr. Lloyd George alluded the other day, as being more pressing for the time being than the manufacture of shells, had some connection with a plan of campaign of this character. If the work that has been accomplished in two days is a sample of what we are to expect from an extensive plan of campaign of this character, then we are certainly about to witness great events in the development of the Allies aerial arm.

Possibilities of the Future.

The first telegram announces the dropping of bombs on the Dillingen ironworks in a record air raid, followed by the shelling of the armour plate factory of Sarrelouis. Then a flotilla of 62 aeroplanes, flying in detachments, "threw with precision" over 150 bombs, thirty of large calibre, on the great munition works. This has been followed up by the bombardment of German cantonments etc., in Argonne, Artois and elsewhere, the bombing of the forest of Houthoulst by a squadron of 60 British, French and Belgian aeroplanes, and the dropping of 127 bombs on the station of Noyon. There is a slight contrast in effectiveness between all this and the "frightfulness" attacks of German Zeppelins on women and children in peaceful villages. Perhaps we shall yet see Mr. Desblins' scheme for the destruction of the great Bridges on the Rhine carried out and the realisation of Mr. Wells dream of a huge concentrated attack on the Krupp works at Essen.

Reckless Charges.

We think that one of our Calcutta contemporaries, "The Englishman," is justified in describing one aspect of a divorce case, Madden v Madden, which has been concluded in Calcutta, as "amounting to a grave scandal." The matter has been reported in our columns and our readers may recollect that, in opening the case, counsel for the petitioner made very grave allegations against a gentleman well-known in business circles in Calcutta, whose name had been joined as a co-respondent. The very next day the whole of these charges were withdrawn, and so far as could be gathered, there was not a tittle of reliable evidence to substantiate them. All that happened was that the gentleman in question was visited on one occasion in his office by the respondent, who came there to seek his advice in regard to her husband, whose employer he was. He had never seen her before and had not seen her afterwards. And on this flimsy ground the respondent made charges and carried them into court, which inflicted the gravest sort of injury on the man against whom they were so recklessly flung and must have caused the utmost pain to his wife and family.

A Public Danger.

Subsequently an application was made to the judge for sanction to prosecute the plaintiff for bringing a false charge, but Mr. Justice Greaves, while expressing the opinion that "Mr. Madden acted with extreme recklessness" and was "certainly deserving of any punishment that can be inflicted upon him for the pain and sorrow he had brought upon Mr. Chilton," considered that "he would not be justified in saying that without a shadow of any doubt he (Madden) knew that the charges he was making against Mr. Chilton were false at the time he made them." "The Englishman" does not question the decision of Mr. Justice Greaves, but thinks it a monstrous thing that reckless charges of this kind should be allowed to be made only to be unconditionally withdrawn without a tittle of evidence being offered in support of them in open court. We quite agree that it is monstrous, but we do not agree that Mr. Justice Greaves' decision should not be questioned. Here is a case in which a charge is most recklessly made and persevered in up to the last moment, and we cannot help thinking, in view of the public interest which is closely concerned, that the matter was one which should certainly have been submitted to the investigation of a criminal court. If people are allowed to do that sort of thing with impunity nobody can be safe and the public are entitled to some protection at the hands of the law from such dangers.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Nizam who has been making a brief stay at Simla will leave for his capital to-day.

The death took place on Thursday morning at the age of sixty of the Hon. Raja Dinenara Narayan Roy at his Calcutta residence. The deceased was the oldest commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation. He was created Rajah at the beginning of this year.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has nominated the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, to be a member of the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting what changes it is desirable to effect in the constitution of the district and taluka local boards of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Meredith, Director of Telegraph Traffic has returned to Simla from tour on completion of his monsoon tour.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty I.C.S., Collector of Customs Bombay proceeds Home on leave in the autumn this year. The death of Mr. Howard will cause a number of changes in the Imperial Customs Service.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY NEWSPAPER

(News Bureau.)
MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Mr. P. Narayana Menon, Presidency Magistrate to-day, directed the issue of a notice on the Editor of the "Indian Patriot" at the instance of Mr. J. W. Mcluskie, on a charge of defamation and intentional insult.

It is alleged that in connection with a law suit filed against the complainant which was thrown out on his tendering an apology, the "Patriot" published certain passages which according to Mr. Mcluskie were intended to spoil his reputation and carried a bad sense. proximo.

The case is fixed for hearing on the 3rd

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S FEAT

RECORD AIR RAIDS BY ALLIES

GERMAN THREAT TO BULGARIA.

The Admiralty announces that a British aeroplanist destroyed single-handed a German submarine.

A flotilla of sixty-two aeroplanes, flying in four detachments, threw with precision over 150 bombs, thirty of large calibre, on great German munitions works.

A later telegram says that a squadron of sixty British, French and Belgian aeroplanes bombed the forest of Houthonlet, causing several fires.

A great concentration of Austrian and German troops on the north bank of the Danube for a campaign against Serbia, is reported. The Germans apparently intend to attack Serbia in the north-east with a view to a continuous advance through Bulgaria. It it added that Bulgaria has been informed of the intended aggression and warned that the fate of Belgium awaits her in case of resistance.

The Russians are still stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance while retreating to new lines. Two German armies are closing on Bialystok whose evacuation will be a natural sequel to the Russian withdrawal to the right bank of the Niemen.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has stated that if the commander of the submarine which sunk the Arabic had ignored his instructions not to endanger the lives of Americans, then Germany would give complete satisfaction to the United States.

It is believed in Washington that Germany, will announce the suspension of warfare against passenger ships.

The communiqué from Rome says the Italians have captured the head of the Stimo Valley, taking eight hutments and much ammunition and material.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Brescia killing six civilians.

A Bill has been introduced into the Reichstag amending the Army Law so that permanently unfit men may be called up to serve in time of war.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S SPLENDID FEAT.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

GIGANTIC AIR RAIDS BY ALLIES.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

BRILLIANT FEAT BY NAVAL AEROPLANIST.

BOMBED SINGLE-HANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval Aeroplanist Squadron Commander Arthur Bigsworth destroyed single handed, to-day, a German submarine.

LATER.

The Admiralty adds that Squadron Commander Bigsworth dropped bombs on the submarine which was observed to be completely wrecked and to sink off Ostend.

Important though the losses of German submarines have been, it is not the practice of the Admiralty to report these in cases where the enemy has no other source of information as to time and place at which these occurred, but Commander Bigsworth's brilliant feat was performed in the immediate neighbourhood of the coast occupied by the enemy and the position of the submarine has been located by German destroyers.

NAVAL ACTION OFF NIEUPORT

FRENCH RESCUE PARTY FIRED ON.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Particulars of the sinking of the German destroyer off Nieuport show that the French started to rescue the crew, but the shore batteries opened a hot fire compelling the Frenchmen to leave the crew to their fate.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

GERMANY WILL GIVE AMERICA COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in a statement to a representative of the Associated Press of America, declared that he had not yet received particulars of the sinking of the Arabic, but if the commander of the submarine had ignored his instructions not to endanger the lives of Americans, then Germany would give complete satisfaction to the United States.

U. S. EXPECTS A REPORT FROM GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that the United States expects a report on the Arabic within reasonable time.

WARFARE AGAINST PASSENGER VESSELS.

SUSPENSION EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Count Bernstorff has informed Mr. Lansing that the commanders of German submarines have been ordered not to attack merchantmen without warning.

The officials are optimistic and it is understood that Germany will announce the suspension of warfare against passenger vessels.

MR.. ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-GERMAN SPEECHES.

GOVERNMENT'S DISPLEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Mr. Roosevelt's fiery anti-German speeches have aroused the displeasure of the Government and the Secretary of War has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief deprecating allowing Mr. Roosevelt to address citizens-soldiers' camps and directing that nothing similar shall be permitted in future.

PIRACY RETURNS,

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is officially announced that nineteen merchantmen were sunk during the week ended August 25th.

There were 1,369 arrivals and departures at British ports.

RECORD AIR RAID

ATTACK ON DILLINGEN IRONWORKS.

FLOTILLA OF SIXTY-TWO AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Only artillery and grenade liveliness is reported from many sectors.

A French aeroplane dropped bombs on an important railway junction at Offenburg, Baden, while a record air raid was made upon the Dillingen ironworks yesterday. The aeroplanes then shelled the armour plate factory north of Sarrelouis.

A flotilla of sixty-two aeroplanes, flying in four detachments, threw with precision over 150 bombs, thirty of large calibre, on the great munitions works.

ANOTHER BIG AIR RAID.

60 AEROPLANES PARTICIPATE.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

A communiqué says:—There has been lively cannonade north of Arras, particularly at Souchez and also in the valley of the Aisne north of Soissons.

The Germans violently bombarded Rheims. The French replied effectively.

Grenade fighting continues in Argonne.

Our aeroplanes on August 25th bombarded a number of German cantonments and stations and the aviation park in Argonne, Artois and elsewhere and a squadron of sixty British, French and Belgian aeroplanes bombed the forest of Houthoulet causing several fires.

French aeroplanes dropped 127 bombs on the station at Noyon on August 25th during the night.

ZEPPELIN'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.

Germany has apologised for the Zeppelin flying over Vlieland on the 17th instant, when the Dutch opened a vigorous fire on it. It is explained that a strong wind made the Zeppelin unmanageable.

HOW GERMAN GAPS ARE FILLED.

PERMANENTLY UNFIT MEN LIKELY TO BE CALLED.

BERNE, Aug. 26.

A Bill has been introduced into the Reichstag amending the army law by providing that men rejected as permanently unfit shall be absolutely exempt from service only in peace time.

It is evidently hoped to find some even among those, capable of service in some form or other.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT,

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The war telegram received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 26th August, says:—The Russians are stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance while continuing to withdraw to a new line.

A Russian communiqué says that there is no change in the Riga District and westwards towards Jacobstdt and Dvinsk. Fighting continues on approximately the same front towards Vilna. The enemy have delivered isolated attacks on the Neimen.

The Russians on the left bank are gradually concentrating towards the river. Between the Bobr and Brest-Litovsk the enemy are exerting the greatest pressure midway between Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk. A German communiqué says the Germans crossed the Narew south of Tykocin.

West of Brest-Litovsk the Russians have repulsed attempts to attack positions. On the right bank of the Bug the enemy is striving to advance along the road from Piazeta to Brest-Litovsk.

THE DARDANELLES.

The Press Bureau announces that in the Australians' and Newzealanders' advance from the old Anzac position and that of the fresh army employed in landing at Suvla bay at the beginning of August very severe and continuous fighting with heavy loss on both sides resulted. Our forces have not gained their objects in either sphere though they have made decided advance towards them and have greatly increased the area occupied. Further reinforcements having arrived a renewed attack was made on the 21st August on the centre of the new extended line and gained and held ground of great value.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SERBIA.

GREAT CONCENTRATION ON THE DANUBE.

GERMAN THREAT TO BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 26.

News has been received of a great concentration of Austrian and German troops on the north bank of the Danube for a campaign against Serbia.

Profiting by the lessons of the disastrous advance against Western Serbia last year the Austrian and German commanders have apparently decided to attack Serbia on the north-east with a view to a continuous advance through Bulgaria.

A message to "The Times" from Bukharest says that Bulgaria has been informed of the intended aggression and warned that the fate of Belgium awaits her in case of resistance but if she acquiesces in German plans she will have a free hand in exacting vengeance for the defeats of 1913.

Everything depends on the attitude of Rumania. As to this there is at present no indication.

RUSSIANS RETREATING TO NEW LINES.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE STUBBORNLY CONTESTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Russians are still stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance while retreating to new lines.

Two German armies are enclosing on Bialystok from the west and the north-west but like the evacuation of Ossowiecs the evacuation of Bialystok will be a natural sequel to the Russian withdrawal to the right bank of the Niemen.

On the other hand the Russians will probably continue to hold Grodno which is strongly fortified till the bulk of their armies have reached appointed positions eastward of Vilna.

RUSSIANS RETIRING ON NIEMEN.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.

A communiqué says that the Russians have repulsed the enemy on the Sventa near Dvinsk.

RUSSIA'S SHELL OUTPUT DOUBLED.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.

M. Shengareff, President of the Defence Committee of the Duma, stated in an interview that during the last two months the quantity of shell sent to the front had been doubled. The new arrangements would result in a further steady increase. The shell crisis was over.

TSAR'S BUSINESS CAPACITY.

APARTMENTS A GREAT BUSINESS OFFICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Tsar has granted an interview to the French ex-minister Cruppi.

The latter says his Majesty's apartments are like a great business office, where he works long hours receiving dispatches and reports, and making notes with his own hand.

His Majesty spoke firmly of the desire of the whole Russian people to continue the war to a victorious end.

COLLISION ON B. N. W. RAILWAY.

DRIVER TO BE PROSECUTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The report of a committee to enquire into the particulars of the collision which occurred between the No. 58 Down Mixed, Bengal North-Western Railway (Chupra to Benares), train and a shunting engine on the 24th May, 191,, is published.

They find that the accident was caused by the driver driving his engine down the second line in a rash and negligent manner in that he did not keep a look out ahead and did not have his engine under control.

When he saw that the No. 58 Down had started and would pass over the trailing points No. 2, it was his duty to have stopped his engine and to have brought it to a stand at the fouling point. They are strongly inclined to believe that Gumna Din Mohamed was not on the pilot engine at the time of the accident and they recommend that the driver Rauf be prosecuted.

FRENCH WAR VOTE.

GOVERNMENT'S TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH.

PREMIER'S EPOCH MAKING SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 27.

In the Chamber packed with members the Government secured a tremendous triumph, obtaining what was equivalent to a vote of confidence by 593 votes to one.

The vote preceded an impassioned speech by the Premier, M. Viviani, in which he emphasised that there was no division among Frenchmen, only divergencies of opinion which were the essence of a Parliamentary Government. There could be no question of peace until Belgium was free and Alsace-Lorraine had been regained.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The War vote in the French Chamber proves the futility of the agitation of a small section of Radical and Socialist deputies against the Government.

The agitation has never been really serious but exaggerated importance has been attached to it owing to the unscrupulous methods of dissatisfied politicians.

The Government, however, is sure of the support of a vast majority in the country.

The Chamber took a strong line and refused to be badgered.

M. Viviani, in an epoch-making speech, courageously admitted that while some branches of the war department had achieved great efforts mistakes had been made in others but they had already been remedied. Let us, he said, banish discouraging pessimism (Thunderous applause) For forty-five years the Republic has supported the weight of a horrible wound. It was false to say that it had not prepared for military defence. There was no division among Frechmen and there could only be one if anybody suggested a premature peace.

All references to General Joffre and the Army were received with tempestuous applause and M. Viviani received an ovation.

ADVERSE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

BRITISH INVESTIGATOR'S COLLEAGUES

LONDON, Aug. 26.

"The Times" states that the colleagues of Sir Edward Holden, who is proceeding to New York to deal with the adverse American exchange, will be Lord Reading and Sir Babington Smith.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

GREAT IMPRESSION AMONG NEUTRALS

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Sir Edward Grey's statement has made the best impression among the Allies and neutrals.

SIR ALFRED MOND AND "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Sir Alfred Mond has resigned the directorship of the "Westminster Gazette" and has disposed of his shares in the "English Review." Mr. Austin Harrison has become the principal shareholder in the latter.

The evening papers point out that Sir Alfred Mond has recently become a convert to the national service movement.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Arrangements have been made to transfer the Woolwich Arsenal to the control of the Ministry of Munitions.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentleman are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieutenant Infantry Branch A. G. R. Horton-Bennet.

To be Second-Lieuts., Infantry Branch, M. G. Sykes, G. V. A. Brideaux, S. L. Mathews, W. Joyce, W. A. Smith, V. D. Cove, A. G. Evans, N. M. George.

Risaldar Faiz Mahammad Khan, 1st Duke of Yorks Lancers and Kot-Dafadar Mahummad Fazil, 6th Mule Corps, have been awarded the Indian Order of Merit for war services and gallantry at Hafiz Khor.

Major W. H. Edwards of the Northern Bengal mounted Rifles, has been awarded the Volunteer Officers Decoration.

Second-Lieutenants S. C. Oreilly and M. E. C. Hussey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers resign their services.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

HEAD OF STIMO VALLEY CAPTURED.

AMMUNITION AND MATERIAL TAKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Aug. 26.

The communiqué says the Italians have captured the head of the Stimo Valley, taking eight hutments and much ammunition and material.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Brescia killing six civilians.

GREAT NIGHT MARCH IN GALLIPOLI.

TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has cabled to the Commonwealth Premier that the Australians and New Zealanders cannot be praised too highly for their magnificent night march.

It was so near impraticability that the Turks did not believe that such a feat would be attempted. Their dash and vigour in attack reflect credit on the officers and men.

BRITISH LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

TERRIFIC FIGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

The British landed at Suvla Bay, the largest force ever embarked in directly hostile territory. A Turkish report puts the number at 60,000.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent states that the landing operations commenced at night and continued for 24 hours unopposed.

The next night the Turks 70,000 strong got within striking distance. Both sides worked hard entrenching themselves behind barbed wire, their operations being interrupted by small fights with spades and bayonets.

Throughout the day the two lines turned twisted but neither broke. Rifles were often fired at a range of a few inches and hand-grenades were used with awful effect.

When night returned the British resumed their entrencing operations while the enemy attacked and re-attacked but were driven back. The Turkish casualties are put at least at 27,000, while ours were about a quarter of that number.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A long dispatch from Mr. Ashmead Bartlett published to-day indicates that the force, which landed at Sulva Bay advanced sufficiently far to outflank the Turkish position at Mafarta to the southward and some 4,000 yards from the south-east corner of Salt Lake. Mafarta, however, was apparently not taken when the dispatch was written. The bulk of the dispatch is devoted to the work of the Anzac who effected a junction with the Suvla Force. At the same time they captured a number of hills, that like giant steps, mount towards Be Koja Chemen (height 971 feet) dominating Saribair. When Koja Chemen is taken the Turkish communications will be in the gravest peril.

Throughout the night of the 7th-8th the Turkish positions north-east of the Anzacs' position were furiously bombarded. At ten o'clock at night the colonials left their trenches and commenced an attack to clear the Turkish positions and render possible a debouchment on the hills leading to Koja Chemen. Shooting was strictly prohibited only the bayonet being used.

The Turks apparently surprised fired wildly. The Maoris entered the charge with great dash. The enemy was driven from the positions nearest the sea, but had filled every available bit of dead ground with snipers.

When the main advance commenced every rise had to be picketed to keep down the fire of snipers left in the rear of our advance. The colonials were eventually held up by rifle and machine-gun fire but dug themselves in on the highest point of the Peninsula yet occupied.

A dispatch from Reuter's Dardanelles correspondent indicates that the Suvla Bay force is astride of a ridge 6,000 yards inland from the northern port of the Bay overlooking the plain between it and Salt Lake from a height of 650 feet.

DEAD OFFICERS OF 14TH SIKHS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Mr. Chamberlain accompanied by Sir James Dunlop Smith was present at a memorial service at St. Luke's, Redcliffe Square, for the officers of the 14th Sikhs who have fallen in the war.

GARDEN REACH TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE.

TO BE TRIED BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

It is understood that the Garden Reach dacoity case which has been committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore will be heard by the Special Tribunal under the Defence of Realm Act. There are two accused in the case.

AGARPARA OUTRAGE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NO ARRESTS MADE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 27.

Further particulars received late on Thursday evening about the ghastly murder at Agarpara on the E. B. S. Ry., state that the condition of the little girl of the late Murari Mohan Mitra, victim of the outrage, is very serious. Her four fingers have been blown off and vigilant care is taken of the child. One of the policemen, who was mortally wounded in attempting to arrest the culprit, is not expected to live. The place of the occurence is being guarded by a police cordon and the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganahs the Dist .Superintendent of Police and Mr. Tegart, Superintendent of C. I. D., are on the spot making vigilant enquiry. Murari Mohan Mitra, the deceased, was the principal witness in the Agarparah Dacoity case and it is alleged that he had been constantly shadowed by unknown persons and is reported to have received several anonymous letters.

A DESPERATE GANG.

LATER.

The latest local enquiry this morning into the murder of Murari Mohan Mitra at Agarpara elicited the following further particulars:—Murari Mohan Mitra was a landowner at Agarpara and a Municipal Commissioner of Panihatty Municipality. He lived in his residence in a lane off Barackpore Grand Trunk Road, leading to Panihatty. About a month and half ago a highway robbery was committed in front of his house by a party of Bengalee young men, one of whom Bepin Chandra Ganguli, ex-accused in the second Kulna gang case and a political suspect, was arrested near the scene of the robbery with a six chamber revolver in his possession. He is now accused in a robbery case pending before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore. Murari Babu's son Prabhas Chandra Mitra is an important witness for the prosecution in that case and Murari Babu himself had been from time to time accommodating officers of the Bengal C.I.D., who were enquiring into the robbery case.

FATHER KILLED AND CHILD SHOT.

Last night at about ten Murari Babu was in bed with his little four year old daughter by his side, when a Bengalee young man, wearing a coat and half pant, knocked at the door of the "baitakkhana" room in which he was resting. His wife was also in the room. Murari Babu got out of bed and opened the door to see who was knocking. As soon as he had come out the young man, who was accompanied by another young man, opened fire on the deceased who fell riddled with bullets, some of which penetrated the wall of the room. The little girl who was in bed was shot, two of her figures being blown away and the bullet causing injury to her left foot. The wife fled from the room in a panic, having presence of mind to close the door of the "baitakkhana" room leading to the inner apartments where Prabhas (son) was sleeping. An alarm raised by the deceased's wife brought the neighbours to the spot, who removed Murari Babu in an unconscious state to Sagar Dutt Hospital at Kamarhatty, but he expired on the way.

SERIOUS SCUFFLE WITH POLICE.

Meanwhile, the murderers ran away from the house and joined a party who were waiting for them on the Grand Trunk Road in a motor car. It is stated that there were altogether nine men, seven of whom sat in the motor car while two rode on cycles. They were proceeding slowly, when they were met by a patrol of three constables of Belgharia thana opposite Agarpara School. One of the two men on the byke wanted to clear out but was opposed by one of the constables, whereupon he opened fire hitting the constable in the back, the bullet passing clean through the body without injuring the vital region. The constable fell whereupon another constable attacked the other man on the cycle with a lathi, at the same time hitting hard on the head of the assailant of the first constable and inflicting serious injuries.

A PERFECT FUSILADE OF FIRE.

The men in the motor car then got down and opened a perfect fusilade of fire. The two constables fled, one receiving very slight injury from a bullet in the right hand. The injured young man was lifted and put into the motor car which drove away from the scene and disappeared. A cycle was left behind. The party then attempted to recover the cycle, but failed owing to the appearance of a superior police force. The injured constable is lying in a precarious condition in Sagar Dutt Hospital. The police inquiry is proceeding, but no arrests have yet been reported.

LATER.

Vigorous police enquiry is going on in the Agarpara murder case already reported. No arrest has yet been made. One of the constables who was hit by revolver shot and was rather badly wounded has taken a good turn towards recovery.

LATER.

Before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpur to-day one Bepin Behary Ganguly who was originally arrested in connection with the Agarpara dacoity case, was produced on a charge of being a member of the gang of dacoits who committed the murder at Agarpara yesterday.

The Public Prosecutor intimated the Court that the police enquiry had not yet been completed and that a final report had not been submitted.

The Court adjourned the case till the 9th September. An application for bail was refused.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Government of India have issued a resolution on the working of the Life Assurance Companies' Act. When the Act was passed there were 49 Indian Companies which came under its scope. Of these nine have undergone liquidation, while 6 fresh ones have commenced business, leaving a balance of 46. In addition to this number Life Assurance business is undertaken by other 22 companies, of which 15 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in other parts of the British Empire and 1 in the United States of America. Of the 46 Indian Insurance Companies now working there are, it is true, some which sooner or later will probably have to admit that their financial position does not warrant a continuance of their operations and will have to go into liquidation. The Government Actuary's statements relates to two years during the latter of which, the amount of Life Assurance Funds held by Indian Companies increased by nearly half a crore and now exceeds 5¾ crores, while the total sums assured have increased in the same period by about one and a half crores and now amount to nearly 22½ crores. Though the larger Companies naturally account for the bulk of this increase there are many smaller companies which had materially improved their position up to the close of the period to which their published accounts relate and the general improvement would have been undoubtedly far greater but for the adverse conditions created by the bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab.

The general policy of the Government of India with regard to Indian Fire Assurance Companies has been to bring home to them the disadvantages of unsound methods where such have been pursued and to endeavour to induce the companies concerned to remedy such methods where it seemed that their financial position had not already been shaken to too great an extent to permit of reparation.

The Government of India are gratified to observe the growing sense of responsibility and the desire to attain a satisfactory standard of working that has generally characterised the smaller Indian Life Assurance Companies and they see good reason to hope that their efforts to put their business on a sounder basis, will be rewarded by an increase in its volume and by enhanced prosperity, when the unfavourable conditions arising out of the war have passed away.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONGRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

DIRECTOR'S LETTER TO MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Mr. Walter Williams, Director of the International Press Congress has written the following letter to the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea from San Francisco, dated July 16th:—

My dear Mr. Banerjea,—It was a source of regret to all that you could not attend the International Press Congress held in San Francisco on July 5th. The Congress was successful in personnel and in programme and I am confident you would have been interested in its proceedings as we would have profitted by your address should you have been able to attend. A permanent organisation was formed. Mr. A. R. Ford, Secretary of the Dominion Press Gallery, Ottawa, Canada, is Secretary and I have been elected President, you were elected one of the Vice-Presidents from India and I trust you will be able to accept. It was voted to hold the next meeting of the Congress at the invitation of the Government of New South Wales in Sydney in 1918.

PIR KOT SODHANA DACOITY.

SENTENCES REVISED ON APPEAL.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

Justice C. Rossingnol has passed orders at the Chief Court in the Pir Kot Sodhana dacoity case, in which 23 persons were sent up for trial. Mr. Dobson, the trying magistrate, discharged three on account of their youth and acquitted four, convicting sixteen under section 402 of the Penal Code. One Walidad received seven years' rigorous imprisonment, another four, the remainder three, except a youth who was sentenced to one year.

After arguments the Chief Court Judge acquitted Walidad owing to the conflict of evidence. Mami, who was previously sentenced to four years, had the sentence reduced to three. All the other appeals were dismissed.

THE HON. PANDIT BISHEN NARAYAN DAR.

ILLNESS PREVENTS ATTENDANCE AT COUNCIL MEETING.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The Hon. Pandit Bishen Narayen Dar continues to be ill at Almora and has consequently informed the Secretary to the Legislative Department that he will not be able to attend the next session of the Viceroy's Council at Simla. His illness and the consequent enforced absence from the Council meeting, in which he would have been of great help to the Hon. Dr. Sunderlal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in connection with the Hindu University Bill in which he took great interest, are much regretted in these Provinces.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain T. Cooper, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant H. D. Bennett, Engineers.
Lieutenant P. B. Dumbell, Artillery.
Lieutenant W. E. Parrott, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. J. Davidson, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant G. Hawkins, Gloucesters.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Fuller, Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Gostling, Medicals.
Major T. R. Stannus, Leinsters.
Captain L. Gilbert, Sherwoods.
Captain R. Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain F. M. Hicks, Hampshires.
Captain P. J. Lewis, Herefords.
Captain H. G. Livingston, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain T. A. Shone, Hampshires.
Captain F. E. Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant F. C. Cocks, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant G. W. Cross, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant C. H. Parmar, Londons.
Lieutenant W. C. Frank, Sussex.
Lieutenant G. S. Kilby, Londons.
Lieutenant H. D. O'Hara, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. N. Oulton, Cheshires.
Lieutenant G. W. Ridley, Sussex.
Lieutenant W. W. Rice, Medicals.
Lieutenant H. T. Robinson, North Staffords.
Lieutenant W. Smith, Londons.
Lieutenant L. G. Stenning, Essex.
Lieutenant J. H. Tanner, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Bennett, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieutenant P. R. Chaundler, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant E. S. Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C. Grellier, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Hobkinson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. Hope, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant M. R. le Fleming, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant H. D. Little, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Maxwell-Stuart, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant E. T. Townsend, Highland Light Infantry.

NOW NOT WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant J. Y. Robinson, North Staffords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain C. W. Darcy-Irvine, Leinsters.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain Sir H. A. Croft, Herefords.

LATER.

KILLED.

Captain R. C. Alston, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain E. L. Brown, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant A. A. Tippett, Shropshires.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

Major E. P. Conway, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain N. Jamieson, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain H. L. Spielman, Manchesters.
Lieutenant W. F. Maxwell, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant P. T. Warren, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Griffith, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Hickson, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant J. U. Wellington, Leinsters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant W. C. Isle, South Staffords.
Lieutenant L. A. Pinsent, North Staffords.
Lieutenant S. Porter, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Beck, Cheshires.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Lieutenant Anthony de Rothschild, son of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, has been wounded in the Dardanelles.

THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Enteric fever is the sanitary index of a country."

Sir William Osler, M.D.

With reference to Dr. Master's motion adopted by the Corporation regarding the increase in the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, permit me to invite public attention to an article entitled "Enteric Fever prevention in Civil and Military Life" published in the well-known medical journal "The Lancet" in the issue for November 25, 1914. Here is an extract:—"It has been said, to emphasise a sanitary moral, that it is fortunate for this country that neither bacillus carriers nor anti-typhoid vaccine were discovered earlier than they were. Enteric fever prevalence in the United Kingdom has been steadily falling for the last 50 years and is now only about an eighth of what it was in the Seventies of the last century. This reduction has been partly secured by greater attention in prophylaxis in respect of the sick persons themselves but it is chiefly attributed to wider measures of sanitation. These measures are not diverted against known enteric fever infection as such, but aim at the removal of excremental contamination of water, food and soil, however this may occur, regardless of the question whether the contamination is from healthy persons, from enteric fever cases, or from carriers of the typhoid bacillus. Dangerous water supplies, cesspools, privies, unpaved yards, sewage, polluted, shell-fish and foods and a host of other matters coming within the purview of general sanitation, have been dealt with principally on account of their proved association with enteric fever, to the great benefit of the community in many other directions besides the demunition effected in this one disease."—Yours, etc.,

P.

Bombay, August 24.

CZAR'S MESSAGE.

SOLIDARITY OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

The Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, in response to a request from Reuter's Agency, has made the following statement on the position of affairs after a year for war:—

I should first wish to lay stress on the absolute identity of views between Great Britain and Russia concerning the war, the impossibility of peace except on our own conditions, the hearty and constant union between the two countries, and the continued confidence and faith which each has in the other. Great Britain has followed with close attention and deep feeling alike the successes and reverses of Russia, without abating her confidence in the ultimate result of the struggle in the East. It has been said that the Russian public hoped for a strong offensive in the West while the Germans were making their onset in the Eastern theatre of war. This may be so, but not a trace of ill-feeling has been manifested, and the sober view which considers only military possibilities has always prevailed. Nowhere has the colossal effort of Great Britain and France in the Dardanelles been more appreciated than in Russia.

I am authorisd to state that the Emperor is invariably animated by the deep feeling of solidarity between Russia and England in this tremendous struggle, and watches with the warmest sympathy and interest the evergrowing confidence and good will between the two nations—in itself a pledge not only of complete victory but also of the permanent consolidation of our international relations, which, in Russia's mind, can only contribute to the peace of the world. Such, I may say, is the paramount feeling in Russia at large.

In the Duma the leading members of the Government have explained in sober words much of what is going on, and in referring in glowing terms to the co-operation of the Allied Forces in the Dardanelles, have emphasised the complete agreement of the Allied Powers. Their words. I hope, will find a sympathetic echo in this country.

The deep-rooted feeling in the public opinion of all the Allied Nations that this war was forced upon them, that they are fighting for their own and the common right and the independence of the world create a wondrous solidarity, unanimity, confidence, and faith in the ultimate result. This feeling can be observed in equal degree in London, Petrograd, Paris, and Rome, and is in no sense affected by the Russian temporary retreat in Poland. The main reason for the latest stupendous effort of the Germans must be that they knew that later it could have led to nothing. Russia's confidence and resolution are unshaken. We hope and trust that the enemy will feel it soon.

DR COOK THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

REQUEST TO ASCEND THE HIMALAYAS REFUSED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook the North Pole claimant and his party are not to be allowed to climb Mount Everest after all. After being held up in Calcutta for a month, the explorer on Thursday received through the American Counsul-General a negative reply to his request addressed to the Indian Government to be allowed to make the ascent. The message was very brief and gave no reason beyond the fact that Government was not willing to allow the ascent to be made at the present time. In the event of a refusal to allow him to climb Mount Everest. Dr. Cook had asked as alternative that he should be permitted to ascend Kinchenjunga, on the ground that it was disputed which of the two mountains was the higher. But this was also refused him, the inference being that both Nepal and Sikkim are now closed to all travellers and will remain closed until the war is over and the frontiers are quiet.

Dr. Cook and his party are keenly disappointed, as the ascent of the Himalayas was the chief object of their tour. Nevertheless, they are hopeful that the ascent of either Mount Everest or Kinchenjunga will be permitted them when the war is over. There being no further object in remaining in India, Dr. Cook and his party have booked their passages by the Kum Sang, which leaves Calcutta for Singapore on the 31st. According to present plans Dr. Cook's intention is to visit Sumatra, Java and Borneo these being neutral colonies, returning to America in time for the opening of the Congress enquiry into the North Pole claims of both Dr. Cook and Admiral Peary.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Last week's crop report shows that rainfall has been good and beneficial to the crops except in the Punjab, Rajputana and the North-west Frontier Province where more rain is urgently needed. The condition of the crops in the Punjab has slightly improved but more rain is badly wanted. The situation in Marwar and in Rajputana is becoming serious where the autumn crops are withering and further sowings have been stopped for want of rain. The condition of other provinces are generally good.

THE "ABHYUDAYA."

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 27.

Much satisfaction is felt at the withdrawal of the Government's demand for security from the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as proprietor of the "Abhyudaya" Press.

WILDING'S LAST FIGHT.

HOW THE TENNIS CHAMPION MET HIS DEATH.

Captain Anthony Wilding, tennis champion of the world, fought till death came to him, with his wonted steady eye and cool head. Now that his brother officers have reached home, it is possible, says the "Daily Mail," to contradict untrue reports and to do justice to a hero whose friends have waited anxiously for his story.

When war was declared he joined the armoured motor-car Royal Naval Air Service, Commander Sampson's Squadron. He saw active service at Antwerp and at various other places. Later, he attached himself to the Indian Corps. Before going he had a trailer built at Dunkrik to carry a three-pounder gun, and with this he set out for the firing line.

The report of his death, sent by a brother officer to his commander, shows that on Sunday, May 9, their battery was in action near the Estaires-La Bassee road, and that Captain Wilding had his trailer gun in the frontline trench on a specially built platform permitting the gun to swing to right or left over the top of the parapet. This in itself indicates a position of great danger.

"PORT ARTHUR."

The actual spot was a place known as Port Arthur, 200 yards due east from the cross-roads, and about 300 yards due south of Neuve Chapelle village. Captain Wilding elected to take charge of this trench party, leaving the armoured car on the La Bassee road to a brother officer. His gun crew opened fire at 5.20 a.m., and continued firing with intervals until 3.30 p.m., Captain Wilding observing and directing the fire both from the gun platform and the trench.

All this trench section was under heavy fire throughout the day, as the attack was being made on the party's right just across the La Basee road. After 3.30 p.m., there being rather less fire to hide his gun, firing was discontinued, and after some reconnaissance opposite, Captain Wilding got into a dug-out in the trench about thirty yards to the right of the gun, as shells were coming over. At 4.30 a big shell dropped on the dug-out roof and killed the officers who were inside. The official report speaks highly of the great work done by Captain Wilding's gun.

That is how the champion died. That he went into danger knowing that the chances were against him is shown by a letter written on the very day of his death, probably in the dug-out while the shells were trying to find him.

WILDING'S LETTER.

His own words prove that he was ready for death:—

My dear——For really the first time in seven and a half months I have a job on hand which is likely to end in gun, I, and whole outfit being blown to hell. However, it is a sporting chance, and if we succeed we will help our infantry no end. I know the job exactly and the objects in view, from my study of them, which is the only way to play business or war. What I write to you about is this. If my trailer and I get forcibly put out of action I ask you. . . . (Then follows a direction with regard to the disposal of his property after his death.)

Very soon after he had written those words, how few moments after no one knows, he was, as he called it, "put out of action," playing war like a champion. This letter and a note to his mother were picked up when he had been killed.

SUGARCANE CROP FORECAST.

INCREASED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The first sugarcane forecast for 1915-16 which has been issued by the Government to-day, shows that an area of 2,415,000 acres has been planted with sugarcane this year as against 2,373,000 last year, showing an increase. The present estimate indicates an increase of 6 per cent. in the United Provinces and 3 per cent. in Bengal, while the Punjab shows a decrease of ten per cent. and Behar and Orissa of one per cent. The present condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, except in western parts of the Punjab, where the unirrigated crop is suffering through draught.

The Hon. Sir Ali Imam entertained his Highness the Nizam at a dinner on the night of the 26th instant. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hill the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the Hon. Mr. Porter, the Hon. Sir A. F. Pinhey and Lady Pinhey, the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, Sir James and Lady Du Boulay, Sir James and Lady Roberts, Mrs. Nethersole, Capt. Kunwar and Kunwarni Shamsher Singh, Sir Brian Egertson, Nawab Jehangir Jung, Major Osman Yaruddaula Moulvi Ghiasuddin, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Nazir Beg, Dr. Shah Mir Khan, Mr. Mir Mahomed Khan.

(Continued from Column 6.)

mittee to the effect that they personally witnessed scenes of carnage in which French soldiers were horribly mutilated or tortured by the Germans, and that they saw the wounded piled up on haystacks and burned to death.

The instances of disregard of the laws of the Geneva Convention are too numerous to relate. "The Germans constantly," continues the report, "took prisoners members of the Medical Corps and shot them, and systematically shelled hospitals and sanitary convoys." On August 22 numerous wounded were taken to a German field hospital under the command of Professor Bulpuis, of Heidelberg University. Before sending them to the German hospitals the professor told the wounded that they must give him all their money and valuables, which he kept. Instances are also given of the wounded dying from total lack of attention.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

MASSACRE OF THE WOUNDED.

SWORN EVIDENCE OF EYE-WITNESSES.

The official report presented to M. Viviani, the Prime Minister, by the commission appointed to verify the acts in violation of public law committed by the enemy was published during mail week. The report is signed by M. Georges Payelle, president of the Cour de Compt; M. Armand Mollard, Plenipotentiary Minister; M. Georges Maringer, Councillor of State, and M. Edmond Paillot, Councillor of the Cour de Cassation. This time the commission confined its investigation solely to acts of barbarism of which the combatants, as well as the medical personnel of the French armies, have been victims at the hands of the enemy.

The Report states:—On numerous occasions the Germans have used both military and civil prisoners as shields against the fire of the French troops. We have already reported proceedings of this nature which happened at Courtancon, Senlis, Nery, and Combres. They are not exceptional acts.

The Report then gives a quantity of details, with proofs in support in the shape of the names, dates, and places where the outrages were committed. The Report states that at Ciory, Belgium, on August 25, 1914, the Uhlans advanced behind 15 civilians—women and young girls, and three or four children whose ages ranged from eight to ten years. The Germans then fired from the shelter of this human screen. On the night of September 7 and 8 some hussar detachments imprisoned in the Chateau Saint Ouen-sur-Morin all the inhabitants of a village in order to avoid being bombarded themselves, warning the British that if they fired they would kill the Belgians. Acts of the same kind were numerous.

SOFT-NOSED BULLETS.

Then the Report goes on to prove that the Germans made use of bullets designed to make wounds as dangerous and cruel as possible. These bullets were enclosed in boxes bearing on the labels "Marque parabellum." The German soldiers also used bayonets the backs of which were serrated like a saw, producing terrible wounds.

On August 26 General Stengel, commanding the 58th Brigade, signed an order of the day to the troops to the effect that they were not to make any more prisoners, which meant that they were to massacre everyone falling into their hands, even if they were already wounded and unable to bear arms. From that day none of the soldiers or civilians was allowed to remain behind Stengel and his troops. Big groups of prisoners were put against the wall and shot with refinements of cruelty.

The report then proceeds to relate the wonderful escape of the French military doctor M. Sedillot, who, after the battle of Ethe, had installed a hospital on which was flying a Red Cross flag in some houses and a barn at Gomery. The next morning the village was invaded by German troops. A lieutenant commanding 25 men visited the hospital, and after seeing that all the soldiers belonged to the medical corps, the lieutenant left the place saying that everything was all right. His men, however, became very excited and menacing, yelling "Es ist der Krieg des Todes, und Kugel in Kopf" ("This is the war of the dead and of bullets in the head"). A few minutes later another German officer rushed into the place and shot at Dr. Sedillot, who luckily struck up the arm of his assailant and received the bullet in the shoulder. In a fit of exasperation the officer fired two more bullets at the doctor, these hitting him in the right calf and left arm. He then ordered his men "Feuer geben." An indescribable scene of carnage followed, for the Germans set fire to the hospitals and obliged the medical students and civilians who had escaped the bullets and who were feigning death lying on the floor to run into the furnace, pushing them into the flames with their bayonets, while they brought more hay to keep the fire alive.

SCENE OF CARNAGE.

Inside the hospital were between 60 and 80 wounded, most of them being unable to walk. Those who tried to escape by jumping from the windows were immediately shot. During the whole of this terrible time, Dr. Sedillot, who had regained consciousness, saw the scenes of carnage and heard the desperate appeals of his compatriots, the Germans meanwhile laughing, shouting "Noch ein, noch ein," as they shot. Afterwards they began to search the dead bodies, stealing all the valuables they could lay their hands on. Dr. Sedillot was finally able to jump out of the window, breaking a leg in his fall, and crawled to a cellar.

The next day he was taken a prisoner with three other soldiers. Passing through the village they saw numerous bodies of other soldiers who had been shot. Dr. Sedillot was treated at two different hospitals, and was then taken to the Ingolstadt, where he was imprisoned from September 26 to March 21. He was finally sent to France through Switzerland, maimed by wounds. He is certain that between 100 and 120 soldiers were thus murdered, being either shot or burned to death.

The report relates numerous similar crimes, all of which are proved by the depositions of eye-witnesses. It seems that all the German troops had orders to massacre French wounded, and thousands of them were assassinated after being robbed of all their belongings. The Germans even stole the identification armlets in order to render the bodies unrecognisable. Several soldiers who were lucky enough to escape made sworn affidavits to the members of the com-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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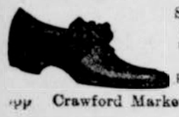

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PRIMARY EDUCATION.

WORK BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

(By A. V. THAKKAR.)

When Lord Ripon's Government made the Municipal boards of cities and towns responsible for financing to a large extent the primary education of children, it was considered as an experimental measure and the public spirit of the City elders was on the test. The result has so far been satisfactory, not only in the recognition of this one obligation, but also of others also as sanitation, public health, and public improvements. I propose to examine in this article how the various Municipal boards in the Bombay Presidency have progressed in the matter of providing facilities for primary education within the areas in their jurisdiction.

The Education Commission of 1882 recommended that a separate fund called the school-fund be kept by each Municipal Board for the purposes of primary education, and that any unexpended balance of the school-fund from previous years be carried forward for the same use instead of merging it in the general Municipal revenue. This was not accepted by the Government, and is not followed by any other Municipal board in this Presidency except the Bombay City. Notwithstanding this, the average expenditure for the Municipal boards has been nearly 15 per cent. of the total expenditure, and of the Bombay Corporation only 3.4 per cent. It is an irony of fate that the statutory provision of the school-fund has been followed by less expenditure than in those boards, where such a fund is not ear-marked. There are 5 cities in the Presidency with a population of over one lakh, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona and Surat. Bombay with its population of close upon a million spent in 1913-14 3.4 per cent. of its total ordinary expenditure for primary education. Ahmedabad with a population of 2¼ lakhs spent a little over 6 and Karachi the rising city of 1½ lakhs population, 6¼ per cent of its total expenditure. But Poona and Surat, the next in order of population, the former with a little over 1¼ lakh and the latter with a lakh and fifteen thousand spent nearly 13 and 11 per cent. respectively. Poona, the stronghold of the Deccani Brahmins, and famous for its great educational activities is naturally the pioneer in this as in other branches of of literary education. Surat, though a wreck of its former self materially, is still keeping intellectually up to its old traditions.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

But it is more with regard to their school-going population than to their bill of costs that these cities present such a curious contrast. The following table shows the percentage of pupils at school to the school-going population, taking the latter at 16 per cent. of total population.

	Population in lakhs.	Percentage of pupils at primary school to school-going population.
Bombay	9.79	22.7
Ahmedabad	2.25	30.7
Karachi	1.48	37.3
Poona	1.26	66.0
Surat	1.15	44.7

It is evident from the above table that the more populated a city is the smaller the proportion of its children at school. It should be the reverse, and people residing in large cities should be more conversant with the benefits of education for their children. But the factories in large cities attract large numbers of workmen from outside, who are usually illiterate and who will keep their children either at work from an early age or who will be quite indifferent to their instruction. But the large cities must make greater efforts to reach this backward portion of their population and should, in absence of compulsory attendance at school, provide good facilities within their reach. The United States of America receive the lowest strata of all nations of Europe, but transform them into well-trained citizens by their well-organized and liberal system of education. Schools in backward localities and adopted to the wants of workmen's children are badly needed in our large cities and pursuation and mild coercion by school boards and their officers will work a long way towards universal schooling at least of boys, if not of girls, within the next few years.

THE SMALLER CITIES.

Let us now see how the smaller cities, those having population of from ½ lakh to one lakh, have progressed towards the goal. There are 15 cities of such a size in the Presidency, four of them having ½ to 1 lakh population. Sholapur, Hyderabad in Sind, Hubli and Shikarpur are of this class. Sholapur spent as much as 18 per cent. of its total expenditure on education, but it maintains a Municipal High School which is responsible for about 2 per cent. out of the 18. Hyderabad spends only 9.4 per cent. but gets a very good return for its money, as it sends more than two children to aided schools to every one that it sends to departmental schools. The maintenance of aided schools is a great relief to the ratepayer, as they are largely spported by private subscriptions. Hyderabad is a great educational centre in Sind, and in that respect it is the Poona of Sind. Hubli spent as much as 20.7 and Shikarpur 16.9 per cent. of its total expenditure. The remaining 11 Municipalities spent on an average 18 per cent of the total expenses.

	Population in thousands.	Percentage of children at primary schools to school-going population
Sholapur	89	39.3
Hyderabad	69	46.7
Hubli	61	46.7
Shikarpur	55	47.3
Broach	43	50.7
Sukkar	39	47.3
Ahmednagar	34	60.7
Belgaum	32	60.7
Gadag-beligiri	30	46.0
Dhulia	30	44.0
Dharwar	30	54.0
Nasik	30	58.0
Pandharpur	29	38.0
Bijapur	28	40.7
Nadiad	27	69.3

SMALLER CITIES AHEAD.

But here again, as before the contrast is presented in the larger percentage of children that the smaller cities are enabled to send to school than the larger cities. The following table will show it clearly.

It will be seen that almost all the small cities are ahead of Ahmedabad and Karachi, and 12 of the 15 ahead of Surat too, in the facilities they give for primary instruction. The last in the list, Nadiad is ahead of even Poona, due it is said, to the non-official president of the Municipal Board there having made it a labour of love to give special attention to this branch of his Municipal work.

But one more town, which has a population of less than ½ lakh, must be mentioned as having the highest percentage of school-going children. It is the Deccan town of Satara which with its suburbs has with a population of only 19,000 and sends as many as 77 per cent. of its children. This is really very creditable to this small town and the school board of that place ought to be complimented on the unique success it has been able to achieve so far.

MILD COERCION NEEDED.

One is naturally led to make the observation from the figures quoted above, that when the voluntary system of primary education in towns and cities has succeeded so well, pursuasive methods and mild coercion taken either by Municipal boards or by philanthropic associations will bring about still better results. If the school boards were to engage special teachers or other officials to go about the towns and try to bring to school those children, boys and girls, and especially the latter who keep away from the school for some reason or other great results would be achieved and we would be very near the universal primay education. It is only the girls that require some coaxing and artificial stimulants to be sent to school. Very few boys now need it except those of the lowest caste, wherein charitable missions should be at work.

The Government of India in their famous Resolution of February 1913 says—"For financial and administrative reasons of decisive weight the Government of India have refused to recognize the principle of compulsory education, but they desire the widest possible extension of primary education on a voluntary basis." The education on voluntary basis has gone far enough in cities and towns at least and too far for boys only and the compulsory attendance law can be introduced without any objection for boys. The financial considerations are not very great for such restricted areas, as the Municipal areas, which contain only 7 per cent. of the total population of the country. If a beginning with compulsion be made with Municipal areas and that too with boys only, it can be applied by and bye to other more progressive areas and then to girls. If even the beginning is not to be made now, we do not know when it will be made. England began in 1870 with its compulsary attendance law, when only 40 per cent. of its children were at school on the voluntary basis. Here in the Municipal areas the percentage for boys is much more than that, but still the beginning is far away from us. Who can say how far?

BEHAR-ORISSA RESEARCH SOCIETY

QUESTION OF A PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 27.

The Local Government has made an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Behar-Orissa Research Society. On a representation made by this Society about the necessity of starting a Provincial Museum, the Government has appointed a small Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. M. P. G. Jennings, Director of Public Instruction, Prof. V. H. Jackson, Patna College, and Mr. G. E. Fawcus to enquire into the matter, and submit definite proposals. Mr. Jackson is visiting various museums in the country in this connection.

GOAN COLONY OF KARACHI.

A SUIT THAT FAILED.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 26.

In a suit brought by a syndicate of prominent Goans of Karachi against the administrators of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza for possession of a plot of land in Cincinatus Town here, valued at Rs. 21,000, designed by the plaintiffs as recreation ground at the Goan Colony named above, judgment was delivered in favour of the Administrators of the late Mr. Pedro, the Judicial Commissioner holding that the syndicate never held possession. The plaintiffs have option of paying stamp duties on Rs. 21,000 within one week, but the suit is nevertheless dismissed against them with costs.

CHARTERED BANK CHEATING CASE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The further hearing of the case against Mr. M. R. Sundara Iyer High Court Vakil, on a charge of cheating the Chartered Bank, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Arthur Scott, Manager, Madras Branch of the Bank, cross-examined said he had no knowledge of the letters of the head office to the accused regarding any negotiations for the repayment of the loans and expressing gratification that arrangements had been made for returning the money.

The accused next filed letters proving he had a current account with the Chartered Bank, London, and requested the Court to permit him to examine Mr. Scott again to prove the letters. As soon as they were received from England.

Mr. Holmes, of the Madras Bank, cross-examined next said there was a telegraphic payment on the Mercantile Bank in favour of the accused. The Madras Bank met out of it a bill drawn by the accused and presented by the Chartered Bank. Witness then gave particulars of bills amounting to £400 approximately, drawn by the accused and presented to the Madras Bank for collection. The case was adjourned to 6th September.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE

PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice was held last spring when the programe of work of various Scientific Departments for 1915-16 was settled.

The Meteorological Department will publish the results of the work of the aerial observatory at Agra and will continue detailed cloud observations at several stations and experimental work of vertical air currents at Agra.

In the region of Astronomy direct photographs of the sun and photographs of the spectrum will be continued.

As regards Seismography the Miline instruments at Calcutta will be dismantled. The Survey Department in addition to gravimetric and mangetic surveys will study atmospheric refraction.

Geological surveys will be continued in Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Burma and Kashmir.

Economic enquiries will include petroleum in the Punjab, the Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan.

The Botanical survey will continue the exploration of Travancore.

Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist, will carry on experiments in refining of saltpetre and will continue tests of sugar and sugarcane at the Tarnali farm which have already proved to be matters of first importance.

Mr. Howard, Economic Botanist, will continue his work on plant breeding and plant improvement.

Mr. Shaw, Mycologist, will investigate into (1) ugra of paddy, (2) smut of sugarcarne, (3) wilt of cotton, sesamum, gram and chitti, (4) black thread disease of rubber, (5) blight of opium poppy.

Mr. Fletcher Entomologist, will give his attention to general investigations of crop pests and specially of pests of rice, sugarcane, cotton, fruit trees and of stored grain.

Mr. Hutchinson, Agricultural Bacteriologist, will among other subjects, (a) take up the study of organism connected with fermentation on behalf of the Excise Commissioners, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam and (b) the study of conditions under which saltpetre is formed in Bihar soils.

Mr. Dobles, Imperial Agriculturist, will investigate; (1) the economics of cultivation by steam and motor engines; (2) the puddling of rice land by the double engine system of steam cultivation; (3) the combination of irrigation and drainage in the growing of rice; (4) a study of inheritance of the more important characters of dairy cattle by crossing; and (5) the building up of milk pedigree in cattle by selection.

Mr. Gammie, Cotton Expert, will visit and advise on points regarding cotton and its cutivation whenever requested to do so by Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

REARREST OF AN ACQUITTED YOUTH.

CHARGE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The police sent up one Ashutosh Roy, a young man for trial at the Central Police Court, who was arrested on Monday on a charge of bad livelihood under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and remanded to hajat. It was stated that the accused was also charged under the Arms Act in a case of theft of revolvers and cartridges from Rodda and Co., but was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The steamer Jehangir of Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., left for Jeddah this morning with 372 pilgrims as follows:—Men 330, women 40, one boy and one child. After the disinfection work was over, each of the Hajees was served with a loaf and two plantains, by the Shedais of Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaba. The expense for the loaves and plantains was paid by Seth Sahib Mian Ahmed Mahomed Seth Sidik Khatri, who had been approached by the Shedais. The steamer was in the dock and not in the stream, and therefore the Hajees had not to face the difficulties which pilgrims usually meet with in going to the ship in boats. I intend making some suggestions later on, which, if carried out, would benefit the Hajees greatly. I hear that the Jehangir could have accommodated about 1,300 Hajees, but only 372 Hajees bought tickets, out of which 12½ tickets were single journey tickets issued to Bukharis. It can therefore be said that only 360 return tickets were bought. It is curious to note that up to yesterday 371 Hajees purchased single journey tickets for the Lava belonging to Mr. Khandwani, and that too in a case when they knew full well that they had to wait here for nearly a month. This goes to show that the Hajees prefer to purchase the single journey tickets. It may not be out of place here to point out that the hand-book for passengers and shippers issued by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., for the year 1915 clearly shows that "return tickets may be obtained, if desired, at reduced rates." Can I expect to know from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., why the return ticket is forced upon the poor Hajees in face of the above hand-book? I do not know whther any new hand-book has been published by them after the one above referred to. All the Mahomedans, seeing no other way, have their eyes fixed towards their benign British Government, and they expect an early intervention to redress the grievances of their Haji brethren. If, on one side there is the question of free-trade, there is on the other side the question of fatherly love towards millions of loyal Mussalmans. I believe the latter will prevail. For the sake of some gain to one, the millions should not loose their freedom of action.—Yours, etc.,

TAJ MAHOMED M. SHAIDAI KAARA.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN THE FIFTIES.

BY SANDY SEVENTY.

Before closing this series of recollections of the decennium embraced between 1850 and 1860, it would not be either uninteresting or uninstructive to refer to the state of education in the city. It has already been observed more than once that the Fifties were an epoch-making one in the annals of Bombay. Whether we look to administration, provincial or local, or to banking and foreign trade, or to railways, telegraphs and post, or to social and domestic affairs, it was, indeed, remarkable and marked a stage of no insignificant a character in our civic history. Educational progress was similarly well marked, specially owing to the reforms consequent on the great educational despatch of Sir Charles Wood, which Indians in all parts of the country have recognised as their Magna Charta of Public Instruction. Sir Charles was then the President of the Board of Control of all affairs of the East India Company. Its last Charter was renewed by Parliament in 1853, and Sir Charles as a leading member of the House of Commons had heard a great deal of what had been said about the extremely disappointing progress made in educational matters during the twenty years since the Charter Act of 1833 was passed. The evidence taken by the Parliamentary Committee which sat for two years prior to the date of the renewal of the Charter of 1853 was also conclusive in reference to the extreme backwardness shown by the Company's servants in advancing education. The territorial magnates were so absorbed in their trade of opium, silk and tea from China and Lancashire piecegoods and other commodities of English manufacture from Great Britain that there were not found a few friends of India, who had inveighed in and out of the Houses of Parliament on the almost total neglect of holding the torch of knowledge before a people whose science and literature were the theme of praise in all Europe. The golden era of Indian civilisation dates back many centuries before the birth of Christ and many more before Pythagoras taught his mathematics, or Socrates, Plato and Aristotle their Hellenic philosophy. But, alas, for successive waves of conquests dating from the first invasion of the Punjab by the great Persian King of Kings, arts, science and literature suffered continually, with only spasmodic intervals of indigenous intellectual activity, till the establishment of British power a hundred and fifty years ago. But even Clive and Hastings did precious little to revive the ancient civilisation and to link it with the modern one of their age. At the opening of the nineteenth century there was darkness in the land. The indigenous literature was confined to the learned pandits and mullahs. The mass of the population was illiterate. It was the Parliamentary Committee of 1793 which had strongly recommended the education of the people. But no heed was paid to it for well nigh ten years. Eventually, the East India Company was goaded by sympathetic Parliamentarians into doing something. As a result a despatch went forth about 1801 to spend just the magnificent sum of one lakh on the elementary education of the Indian people, even then counted by crores. But such was the heedlessness or insouciance of the Company's servants in this country that it was not till 1812, after more than one reminder, that they could be spurred into activity and spend the lakh. Anyhow the first match was applied to the torch of knowledge.

That was the general situation as far as the illiterate mass was concerned. It should not, however, be supposed that the well-to-do were entirely innocent of their indigenous instruction either in the Vedas and other Sanskrit lore or the Koran. Both Hindu and Mahomedan kings have been known for their patronage of arts and letters. Stray European travellers began visiting India, say, from the eleventh or twelfth century, either for purposes of trade or from a motive of curiosity. Marco Polo may be mentioned as the earliest and as the the fame of Ormazd and Indies began to spread for their barbaric pearl and gold, the cupidity of European commercial travellers was greatly whetted. The Venetians and the Genoese were the most prominent in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Thereafter came the Potuguese in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. As Christians they used to have sometimes a couple of monks and friars of the different orders. It is not a rash statement to make that the earliest teachers of India were the Jesuit friars. They built first a church to God and then started a school which was to shed light on the darkness of the places where they planted themselves and at the same time to convert the heathen to the religion of Christ. And we have records to show that these friars and priests dotted their churches and schools in various parts of India specially in coast towns East and West. And some of the signs of those medieval churches, if not schools, are to be seen in Bombay, Madras and Bengal.

So far as Bombay is concerned it is on record, according to the official chronicler, that at the close of the sixteenth century the Franciscan fathers were known to have maintained their parochial schools in the island where elementary Latin and Portuguese were taught. One was attached to that old and venerated Church of Esperance; while another to an equally old church known as that Santa de Gloria. The third was linked with the oldest church at Mahim. Of course, all these were Catholic institutions. The Holy See at Rome was intensely interested in the propagation of Catholicism which was then fighting its first great combat with the Lutherans and the Calvinists. The revolt was there and most conspicuous in England as first opened by Henry VIII. Venetian and other commercial travellers returning from their long voyages to India related how Paganism and the worship of idols, together with their strange and fantastic rites, ceremonials and pageants were rife and what a virgin field the East Indies offered to the successors of St. Peter to spread the primitive religion of the Great Master and thus find compensation for the growing loss in Central and Western Europe.

It is intelligent to understand how the zeal and piety of St. Xavier was fired to propagate Christianity just as the lust for conquest led the prosperous and powerful Portuguese sovereigns to despatch the great Albuquerque and Vasco de Gama to discover the new route. And we know how the great friar travelled from Goa to the Dutch Indies and thence to distant Macao, in Southern China, and even to Japan. Thus it was the zeal of Catholicism of Rome that led to the institution of Christian schools in the Catholic settlements in India of which of course, Bombay was one.

But it may be interesting to relate that at the close of the seventeenth and the commencement of the eighteenth century Protestantism was not behind. The fervour of a prelate, known as the Rev. Mr. Cobb was instrumental in establishing a school for the children of the few European residents in the city. In 1718 Governor Boone placed himself at the head of the school movement. He raised a fund which came to about Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 2,000 were generously contributed by himself—a fine example in the early history of social duty which the head of Government owed to the Christian population and also to the Indian. The school was maintained by voluntary contributions. The East India Company also donated just Rs. 600! But real vernacular education imparted by the territorial magnates was yet in the nebulous future. Meanwhile, exactly a hundred years ago two societies were established which had for their object the education of Protestants, both of the Church of England and of Scotland. They were known as the Bombay Education Society, a venerable name which is still familiar to us of the present day. There was a respected arch-deacon named Barnes who flourished between 1815 and 1845. Scholarships were founded and the other society was known as the Native Education Society of which Mr. Framji Cowasji, the great philanthropist, was a generous patron. He presented to that body a portrait of the arch-deacon for his valuable assistance in the founding and directing of this first important Indian society for the dissemination of education. The Bombay Education Society, it is recorded, was the first of its kind in India and liberally supported by the parent institution in London. But it should not be forgotten that between 1815 and 1845 was also established what was known as the Elphinstone Native Education Institute. It was started in 1820 and worthily bore the name of the Governor, who during his Governorship of Bombay laid the solid foundation both of elementary and higher education. This society did the first pioneer work by preparing and printing a series of elementary school books in the vernacular. With the progress of education the Native Education Society came to be merged in the institution, which the Government established, called the Board of Education. This Board did most excellent work till in 1855 when it ceased to exist owing to the great educational reform introduced under the despatch of 1854 of Sir Charles Wood. There is not the least doubt that Monstuart Elphinstone during his satrapy did not a little for the establishment and promotion of both vernacular and English education. He was the first president of the Society and Capt. Jervis of the Engineering Department was its first Secretary. The latter's services were afterwards fittingly recognised and a fine life-size portrait of his was presented by the Society to the Elphinstone Institution. The portrait was painted in his uniform of an Engineer and it was a great attraction to all scholars attending that institution in the Fifties, Sandy Seventy among the number.

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(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 26

A suit was brought sometime ago by Messrs. Sanday Patrick and Co., Karachi grain exporters, against the British India Steam Navigation Company for damages for non-fulfilment of a contract regarding 1,250 tons of seeds booked to Antwerp during September shipment at eleven shillings per ton. On the 19th September last the defendants, it was alleged, definitely refused to perform the contract owing to the outbreak of war and Antwerp not being a safe port. Plaintiffs thereupon shipped the consignment to London at 17sh. 4½d. per ton.

The suit was dismissed with costs against the plaintiffs, the Judicial Commissioner holding in the course of a long judgment that the defendants were justified in so acting, their decision being vindicated by subsequent events.

PROMOTION OF MARATHI LITERATURE

(News Bureau.)

BARODA, Aug. 26.

The annual general meeting of the Sat-Vicharini Sabha was held at Baroda on Sunday. The annual report stating the good work done by the Sabha during last year for the uplifting of the Marathi literature was read and passed unanimously. Some important resolutions were passed. the chief being to request the Education Department to reserve half the sum from the interest of rupees two lakhs set apart by H. H. the Maharaja for getting useful translation in vernaculars from English, for the promotion of the Marathi literature.

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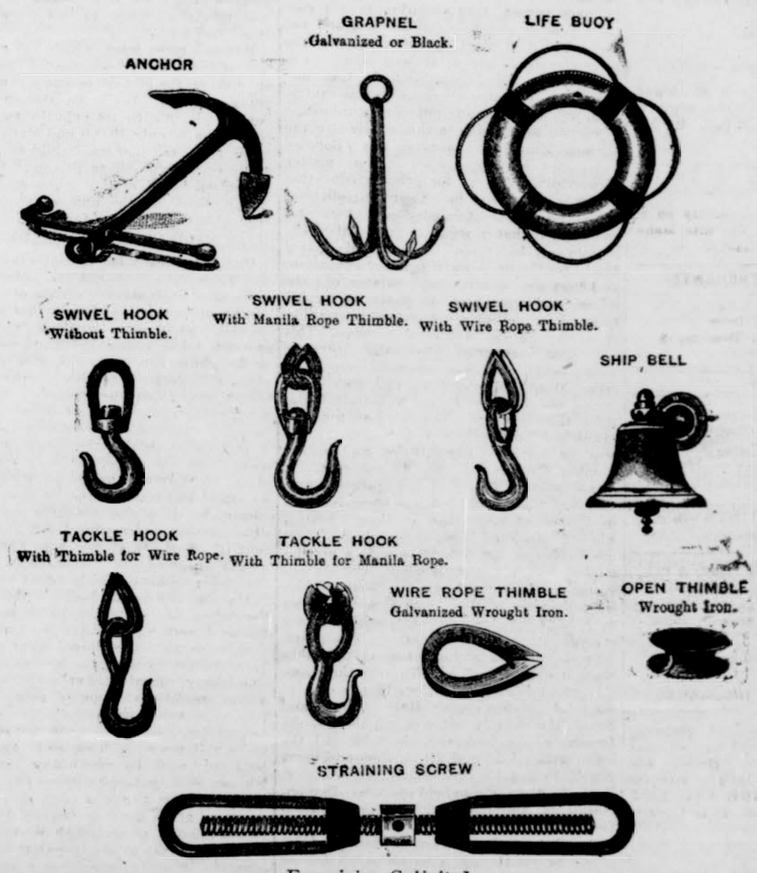

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar

A YEAR OF NAVAL WAR

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

A RETROSPECT.

The country is now at the end of a year of naval warfare. The first thought that rises in the mind, writes the Naval correspondent of the "Standard," is that, though we have heard a good deal of fighting episodes in the North Sea, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the South Atlantic, we have heard scarcely anything about the Fleet which Sir John Jellicoe commands. The flag officers who have come into prominence are Sir David Beatty, Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, and, in the Mediterranean, Admiral De Robeck. We have also heard very little of the Dreadnoughts, which before the war were the subject of so many speeches in Parliament and so many columns in the Press.

There is nothing in this silence of the main fleet to cause surprise. In all our wars the smaller vessels have gained the most renown, until in the final clash of arms one big fleet has defeated or destroyed another. The things which have really troubled the country have been the losses of the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue off the Dutch coast, the Formidable in the Channel, and several pre-Dreadnoughts in the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Saros. We must certainly expect some losses, but it did seem that one or two particular losses might have been avoided. The defeat of Admiral Cradock off Coronel raised questions, but it was one of those episodes of war of which it would be unreasonable to complain, because the utmost provision cannot foresee everything. There is also the difficulty arising from the activity of German submarines, concerning which the Admiralty have latterly had little to communicate, and for the depredations of which they appear not as yet to have found any very effective remedy.

All our losses and difficulties in the war, however, count as nothing compared with our gains, and it is certainly a truth that but for the existence and controlling influence of the Grand Fleet there would have been no British Army fighting on the Continent, no operations at the Dardanelles, and no security for anything we possess. The German fleet, which has suffered very heavily, especially in its list of light cruisers, during the year of war, has cost many millions of money, but German naval administrators have been just as unsuccessful in their objects as German statesmen. They have cherished the idea from the beginning that in any naval war in which we might be engaged we should be unable to put forth our full strength against them. We should be so much concerned in watching the Mediterranean, and the waters in the neighbourhood of our distant possessions, that we should have no adequate fleet at home, and if we did fight, even with superior numbers on our side, we should be so seriously crippled in the struggle that our victory would leave us at a hopeless disadvantage when the war was at an end.

GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Nothing that the Germans anticipated has actually happened. They expected great fruit from the right they reserved to themselves to convert merchant vessels into warships on the high seas, but they have gained nothing of effective value by their action. In all the vast spaces of the ocean, and in all the seas, save the Baltic, no German flag can be discovered. If we had had such a wireless chain throughout the world as the Germans had organised, it is extremely doubtful whether some of the large German liners and other vessels would have been able to reach the American ports where they now lie interned. And to complete the discomfiture of the Germans they have not been able to extend a hand to assist their colonies and possessions attacked and conquered in many parts of the world.

In the early months of the war they attached importance to their minefields and drifting mines, and a certain amount of damage was done; but their war of attrition against our Fleet has utterly failed, and we grow stronger as the weeks pass by. The Irresistible, Ocean, Amphion, and Speedy were the victims of mines. Mines being "scattered upon the highways of peaceful commerce," as Mr. Churchill said, a number of fishing vessels and trawlers were blown to pieces, as well as other vessels and some neutrals. The Admiralty, however, issued special instructions to merchant captains, and other measures were adopted. The destruction of the Manchester Commerce on October 26 revealed the existence of a large German minefield off the north coast of Ireland. "Mine-laying under a neutral flag, and reconnaissance conducted by trawlers, hospital ships, and neutral vessels are the ordinary features of German naval warfare," said the Admiralty memorandum of November 2, establishing a "military area" in the North Sea. But their minefields availed the Germans very little, for after a few months of war, owing to the successful work of our brave trawlers, the vigilance of the patrols, and the observance of navigation rules, the menace of the German mines almost disappeared. In British waters only two warships have been sunk by their agency, a light cruiser and a gunboat, the Amphion and the Speedy.

The German commerce raiders were captured, destroyed, or interned one by one. In the early days of the war some twenty of them, regular and auxiliary, were at work. The most successful of the whole was the Emden, which sank 17 vessels having a value of over £2,000,000 before she was run down at Keeling Island by the Sydney, Captain J. C. T. Glossop, Royal Australian Navy. The Karlsruhe also sank 17 vessels, valued at £1,500,000. The Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, armed auxiliary cruisers, made large hauls, sinking together shipping to the value of £1,750,000 before seeking shelter and being interned at Newport News. The Highflyer disposed of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and the Camania, in a well-fought duel, sank the Cap. Trafalgar. The Konigsburg and Dresden, both regular cruisers, were also destroyed, and finally the whole campaign against our ocean commerce collapsed, and now our shipping enjoys a security that is greater than the security won ever after Trafalgar.

The Germans cannot have expected to gain anything from their raids against the East Coast, and the bombardment of our "fortresses," except some satisfaction for their "frightfulness." When the German battle squadron encountered Sir David Beatty, that excellent officer gave a lesson to its admiral, who learned that if he did not show a "clean pair of heels" something worse would happen to him. The German account of the action excuses his flying tactics by saying that he sighted the whole Grand Fleet on the horizon. However that may have been, he saw what he did not desire to see again—a hard-hitting adversary, who gave two blows for one. Wonderful imagination have the Germans displayed in picturing the great damage said to have been inflicted on the British vessels. With a bold stroke of the pen they have sunk the Tiger, not only then, but apparently on some other occasions also. But the "frightfulness" of the coast attacks failed—except in bringing recruits to the British Army—like the other endeavours, and there have been no further attempts since the Dogger Bank.

NOTHING TO CAUSE ALARM.

The submarine campaign against British merchant vessels and liners, and neutrals also entering our waters, began on February 18, but Admiral von Tirptiz had threatened it in December. The submarine is a formidable menace to all classes of vessel. We lost the three armoured cruisers, the Pathfinder, Hawke, and Hermes, but since the Formidable was torpedoed in the Channel on New Year's Day no British warship has been torpedoed in home waters, that is to say in the German "war zone." It has been otherwise with mercantile vessels and liners. The Lusitania, Falaba, and Armenian were the most important vessels subjected to this nefarious attack. We are left in the dark as to what the Admiralty are doing to limit this evil.

But looking back after this year of war there is nothing in the submarine operations to cause alarm. We learned a lesson at the Dardanelles in the torpedoing of the Goliath, Majestic, and Triumph, and like disasters will not recur. Probably never have our home ports been more thro with merchant shipping, and imports have largely increased. The attack upon commerce cannot affect our position or security. The pirates are most successful in the dastardly work of sinking fishing vessels. Our own submarines are ready for larger prey as Commander Max Horton showed when in the Baltic he torpedoed the battleship Pommern. On the other flank of the European theatre of war our submarines are really exercising an effective command of the Sea of Marmora. We have lost heavily in pre-Dreadnoughts at the Dardanelles but the Allied Expeditionary Force has been conveyed and supplied without harm happening to any part of it. It is pleasant to conclude this survey of the principal features of the year of naval war by saying that not only have the Allied Armies co-operated with most perfect understanding in the Gallipoli Peninsula, but that the Allied Navies have supported them and one another with the utmost cordiality, and also with the most complete success.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Administration Report of the Madras Port Trust for 1914-15 shows a falling off in gross receipts by two and a half lakhs rupees compared with the previous year, but compared with 1912-13 the fall is only by a few thousands. The trade of the port was almost equal to that in 1911-12, there being actually an increase in minerals, oils and railway materials imports and in groundnut exports. During the year only 435 vessels as against 624 in the previous year visited the port.

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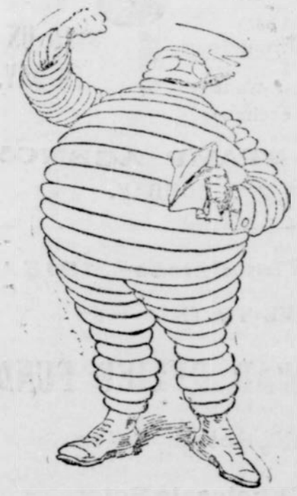

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THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE

ECONOMIC AND MORAL FACTORS.

PREPARING FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

When the war began all Frenchmen expected that whatever the result of the struggle might be it would be speedily attained, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." Throughout last winter they held on to the hope of a general movement in the summer months. Tardy recognition of the special characteristics of the war—guns and munitions—seems likely to defer the realization of those hopes, and, almost without noticing it themselves, the people have accepted the prospect of another winter campaign. Splendid as was the spirit of France at the outbreak of hostilities a year ago, it has been improved by the ordeal of battle. In the early months of the war an easy credence was given to reports in the Press of growing food scarcity, financial chaos, and even military demoralization in Germany. Such reports rarely appear in the French Press to-day, and more rarely are they credited. Without in the least underestimating the value of the support of their Allies, the French have become more and more self-reliant as the months have slipped past.

The war has proved a greater instrument of democracy than the French Revolution, and it is difficult to discuss the frame of mind of the different classes of French society when all have for the moment been levelled by the ordeal of battle. Morally they are one, but economically the old divisions remain. The poor have suffered but little from the war. The demand for labour has been keen and soldiers' families receive an adequate separation allowance. The rich have had their margin for economy, and the virtue has been forced upon them by the complete stoppage of all social life. The only entertaining there has been since the war has been of a charitable nature. The theatres have closed fo rthe greater part. There has been no racing. There was no season on the Riviera; there is none at Deauville. The class which has perhaps borne the greatest economic strain has been the lower middle class. There has been no custom for their shops, no opening for their little industries. Yet even they have weathered the storm well, as is shown by the ready response they have made to the appeal for gold. That their stockings have been by no means emptied during the first year of the war is shown by the £4,720,000 of hoarded gold which have been brought to the Bank of France during the past few weeks in response to M. Ribot's appeal.

FORCED ECONOMY.

In many ways the economy which we in England are urged to practise in our daily lives as a virtue has been imposed upon the French as the result of military measures. The closing of the theatres and music-halls for many months, and the early closing of the restaurants and cafes which is still in force have removed one of the few extravagances of the French. The complicated system of passes and the difficulty and delay in obtaining them have cut down all travelling to the bare limit of necessity. Scarcity of labour and the centralized system of Government have prevented any expenditure upon public works either by the communal or municipal authorities. The wholesale requisitioning of motor-cars and horses has also struck another item of expense from many household budgets. The desire to be near the seat of news in Paris has led most people to abandon their annual sojourn in the country at this time of year, and Parisians are seeking refuge from the summer heat in places such as St. Germain and St. Cloud, where facilities for the spending of money are not great. All these and other influences explain the economic resisting power of all classes of French society and render it possible for them to contemplate a winter campaign with resignation from the financial point of view.

Thes are, however, factors which apply more especially to the urban populations. In the country the situation is as good. The French peasant is a most ardent lover of the land, and if he can be given the assurance that his fields will be tended he will stand anything. The French crops may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. At the beginning of the war agriculture suffered greatly from scarcity of labour. The Army gave assistance and the harvest was got in. Now the situation is better. The representative of one of the big manufacturers of agricultural machinery tells me that the peasant has never lacked money to buy labour-saving devices, and that, thanks to the largely-increased use of up-to-date agricultural machinery and the special leave given to certain classes of troops for this year's harvest, everything is working as well as can be expected.

THE "TRUCE OF WAR."

As to the feeling in the country, few explanations are required. With every man that falls hatred of the enemy and the determination to win increase. Occasionally in the Socialist or the Clerical Press there are reminders that the political "truce of war" does not mean perpetual peace; that the politicians reserve to themselves the right to begin again immediately the war is over. But no one thinks of social legislation or of the war on Clericalism. There is but one thought and that is of victory and the means to attain it. There are occasional discordant notes, but none have yet been struck which sounded even the faintest note of hesitation or of doubt in the holiness of the cause. There are men in politics who believe profoundly in the Parliamentary system of Government as established in France, who are convinced that unless it and all that it stands for in the way of free criticism by the Press in the way of initiation and control of State action is given full play the shortest road to victory will be lost. They do not always see eye to eye with the Government. There have been, still are, and always will be, moments of more or less acute friction between them and members of the Government, but this friction manifests itself but rarely in the Chamber, and is for the most part confined to the proceedings of committees. It has, therefore, little or no effect upon the public spirit.

At the root of political life of France there has always lain the feeling that opposition to the Government and the Republican groups upon which it was supported had for its object more than a change of programme or of persons—no preparation for a change of regime. This feeling has completely vanished for the present, whatever speculations may be entertained as to the course of events after the war, and its disappearance has given a solidity to French political life which would have been thought impossible a year ago. While Deputies and Ministers exist there will always be found private members who think that their rightful place is on the Government benches; that they are better fitted than the Ministers for the task in hand. As the Minister of War, M Millerand, himself remarked in the Chamber, there may be men who would have filled his office more efficiently. But there are none who, as in time of peace, would gaily assume the responsibilities of power solely for the gratification of personal or party ambition.

It is always a delicate matter to discuss the feelings of an Army as to the duration of war. But to-day the French Army is the French nation. I have had many opportunities of meeting the French soldier on the front, and even when he was bearing the miseries of the last winter campaign, his cheerfulness was his chief characteristic. During the last few days the towns and villages of France have been filled with soldiers' home on a few days' leave for the first time in six months. Before the date of their arrival there appeared in the Press an eloquent letter from the head of a feminist organization appealing to the women of France to cheer up their men folk during their short stay at home. I cannot find that there has been any necessity for this endeavour. Rather is it the men who have heartened their womenkind to maintain their marvellous attitude of patience.

HOPEFUL PATIENCE.

It would be foolish to pretend that the Frenchman likes war. He is a man of peace. But nevertheless he has become to a great degree penetrated with the ancient military glory of his country. The regiment has taken him again. He is proud as he never was before of his service in the 26th or the 52nd. He has learned to love the old regimental songs; he has learned to admire his officers; and above all he has yet to learn to love his enemies. The optimists among them dream of the day when, the German front having been broken, they will pour through the gap and take to field fighting again which shall lead them into Germany. They recognize with philosophy that the day is distant. The pessimists, taking General Foch's remark, "Long, dur, sur," say, "The war will finish on the present trench line; but we shall last out just one day longer than the enemy."

Both classes face the prospect of the winter campaign with feelings of hope. They know that conditions will be better. The appointment of special Under-Secretaries of State for War to deal exclusively with questions of munitions, medical service, and commissariat are an indication that greater efforts will be made to ensure the minimum of discomfort for them in the winter which lies ahead.

A project of great interest to visitors to Kashmir is the cart road from Jammu, the terminus of the railway to Srinagar. The progress on that road is good. The route is 180 miles and crosses Pir Panjal at an elevation of about 9000 feet and will be open for traffic before the next hot weather replacing the Rawalpindi route.

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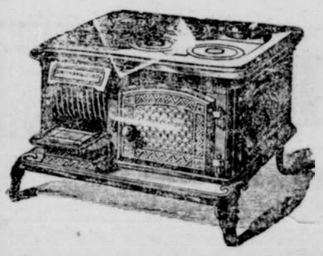

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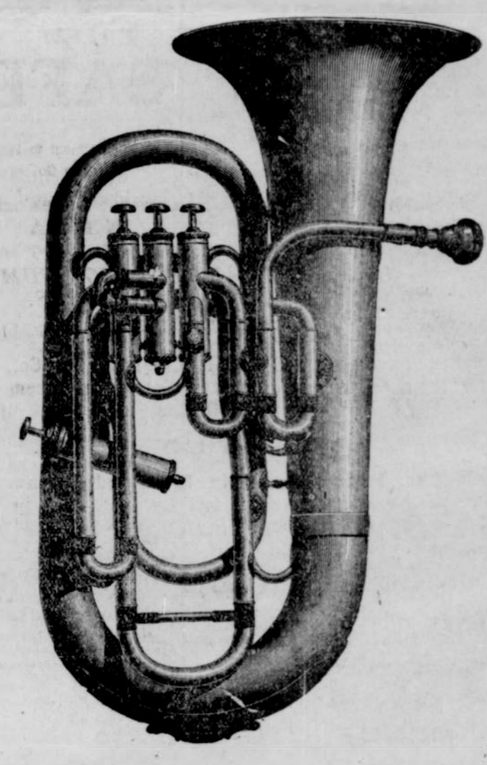

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Printed and published by A. P. Brawn, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay